THE

Bombay Gazette.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

No. 55,305—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY—MONDAY. APRIL 10, 1911. PRICE: ONE ANNA

SHIPPING

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
15th April	SALSETTE	6000	MOLDAVIA	9500
22nd "	MANTUA	10885	...	...
29th "	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	9956
6th May	ARABIA	7902	...	...
13th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	10860
20th "	EGYPT	7917	...	...
27th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOOLTAN	9011
3rd June	PERSIA	7951	...	...
10th "	SALSETTE	6000	CHINA	7932
17th "	CALEDONIA	7538	...	...
24th "	DEVANHA	9022	MALWA	10533
1st July	HIMALAYA	6898	...	...
8th "	SALSETTE	6000	MACEDONIA	10512
15th "	ARABIA	7932	...	...
22nd "	SALSETTE	6000	MARMORA	10509
29th "	EGYPT	7912	...	...

All the above Mail Steamers are fitted with WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting Steamer at Port Said.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER on day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 12-30 P. M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AUSTRALIA AND NEWZEALAND.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For Accommodation and further information, apply to

W. C. SYMES, Superintendent.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,

BANKERS, ARMY, & PASSENGER AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGE & SHIPPING.

PASSAGES — Booked without charge.
BERTHS — Carefully Selected.
STEAMER PLANS — Sent for Inspection.
HANDBOOK — Giving details of Fares, Sailings, &c., gratis.
BAGGAGE — Shipped and Insured.
PASSENGERS — Met on arrival.
CALCUTTA: GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON: GRINDLAY & Co.

SOCIETA NAZIONALE DI SERVIZI MARITTIMI (RUBATTINO LINE.)

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct.

FOR BRINDISI and VENICE Transhipping at PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
R. Rubattino	4,580	L. Mancini	...15th April 1911
D. Balduino	4,580	D. Maganzine	...15th May 1911
R. Rubattino	4580	L. Manchini	....15th June 1911

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE, BEER AND FANS.

	1st Class	2nd Class	3rd Class
Single Tickets	Rs. 500	Rs. 350	Rs. 165
Return Tickets available two years	Rs. 750*	Rs. 525	Rs. 247-8

* Inside Cabins, Rs. 400 Single and Rs. 600 Return.

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application.

Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples or Genoa. 1st Class, Rs. 728; 2nd Class, Rs. 525. Special Rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice or vice versa, and can break their journey at any port en route.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS

are issued to return either by the Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles or by the Austrian Lloyd from Trieste.

BOMBAY to COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
Capri	6,000	P. Figari	...16th April 1911
Ischia	6,000	G. Belsito	...16th May 1911
Capri	6,000	P. Figari	...16th June 1911

Fares to COLOMBO Rs. 75, to PENANG Rs. 140 to ..... to SINGAPORE Rs. 165 and to HONGKONG Rs. 250.

Through bills of lading for Mediterranean Black Sea, and American Ports issued.

* Subject to alterations.

For further particulars apply to—

G. DEGROSSI, Agent.

Elphinstone Circle.

BOMBAY AMERICAN LINE.

DIRECT SAILINGS MONTHLY.

TAKING CARGO FOR NEW YORK, BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA, OR BALTIMORE.

For further particulars regarding freight, etc., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., TURNER MORRISON & Co., Agents.

"THE EMPIRE."—The file of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" is available to enquirers at the office of "THE EMPIRE," LIMITED, No. 12 A, Mission Row, Calcutta, and the file of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of the "Bombay Gazette, Limited, 2 Green Street, Fort, behind the Bank of Bombay.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock.

Steamer.	Tons.	Sailing.	Date.	Time.	Route via.
Linga	2171	Mon.	10th April	11 a.m.	*VMPD&CM.
Dumra	1695	Thurs.	13th April	9 a.m.	via C. M.
Lhasa	2171	Fri.	14th April.	6 a.m.	† direct.

*Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder, Dwarka and Gutch Mandvi.
†Or later on arrival of English Mail Steamer.

FOR GUTCH MANDVI, KARACHI AND BUSHEH (Weekly).

S. S. "Dumra," 1695 tons, on Thursday, 13th April calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Mahomera, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Baghdad.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "Urlana," 5253 tons, on Wednesay, the 12th April, calling at Karachi, Dubai, Linga, Bushire, and Busreh.

FOR EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA.

(Monthly.)

S. S. "Lindula," 3358 tons, on Thursday, 20th April, calling at Seychelles, Lamu, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

FOR MALABAR COAST PORTS, COLOMBO AND RANGOON.

A. Steamer sailing on or about 22nd April.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Vessels).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand,

Apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO., Agents, BOMBAY.

10th April, 1911.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES, FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES

Vessels.	Tons.	Captain.	To Sail on
			THURSDAY
Dumbea	5,635	Rebufat	...13th April 1911.
Armand Behic	6,385	Guionnet	...11th May 1911.
Caledonien	4,130	Malber	... 8th June 1911.
Sydney	4,118	X	... 6th July 1911.
Polynesien	6,363	Bruno	...31st July 1911.
Salazie	4,147	Riquier	... 3rd Aug. 1911.
Australien	6,365		...29th Sept. 1911.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the Return Voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's or the Navigations General Italiana's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on or about.
Sydney	4,118	X	...21st April 1911.
Salazie	4,147	Riquier	...19th May "

For further particulars apply to—

J. de COURTOIS, Albert Building Hornby Road, Agent.

ANCHOR LINE.

REGULAR SAILING FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL

The following SAILINGS have been arranged:—

ANCHOR LINE SAILINGS.

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON, 1911.

Steamer.	Tonnage.	Captain.	Leave Bombay.
Circassia	5716	C F Osborne R N R	15th Apl. 1911
Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso	24th " "
Castalia	6388	J. Hamilton	7th May "
Elysia	6368	A. Haig	20th " "
Massilia	5091	J. Thomson	9th June "
Olympia	5124	G. Mitchell	21st " "
Circassia	6716	C F Osborne R N R	11th July "
Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso	23rd " "
Castalia	6388	J. Hamilton	8th Aug. "
Elysia	6368	A. Haig	21st " "
Massilia	5091	J. Thomson	8th Sept. "
Olympia	5124	G. Mitchell	23rd " "
Circassia	6716	C F Osborne R N R	9th Oct. "
Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso	21st " "
Castalia	6388	J. Hamilton	4th Nov. "
Elysia	6368	A. Haig	18th " "

Schedule of the revised rates of fares from Bombay Homeward ports by the Anchor Line steamers:—

	Single.	Return
Bombay to Suez	Rs. 413	627
Bombay to Portsaid	" 446	677
Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool	" 578	924
Bombay to London Overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool	" 653	399
Bombay to Gibraltar	" 590	891
Bombay to Liverpool	" 605	957
Bombay to New York	" 808	1,340
Bombay to Cairo, including train fare from Suez	" 446	

All return tickets are available for 2 years.

Concessions granted to families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea planters, &c.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified surgeon and experienced Stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The advertised rates to Europe include a passage by B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer between Karachi and Bombay

For any further information regarding passage apply to the undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., AGENTS, Bombay

SPECIAL OFFER.

COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Commercial," of the following sizes:—

9½ inch by 4½ inch ...Rupee 1 per hundred*
9½ inch by 4½ inch ...Annas 14 per do. *

* If printed on flap there will be an additional charge of Re. 1 per 1,000.

5 15-16 inch by 3 3/8 inch, Rs. 2½ per thousand*
* If printed on flap Re. 1 per thousand.

SHIPPING.

NEW LINE HOME. CHEAP PASSAGES.

THE BOMBAY & PERSIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

Have arranged a Passenger service between BOMBAY, GENOA, and MARSEILLES as follows:—

TO MARSEILLES OR GENOA.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captain.	Leave on or about.
Homayun	3,363	T. L. Molony	10th May
Khosrou	3,768	J. Hannah	25th May
Homayun	3,363	T. L. Molony	13th July
Khosrou	3,768	J. Hannah	27th July

In both Steamers superior accommodation is provided for Passengers. The Vessels are fitted throughout with Electric Light and carry both Surgeon and Stewardess. While special arrangements have been made as to cuisine, the fairs range from Rs. 300 to Rs. 350 according to location of Cabin, return passages being granted at greatly Reduced Rates. Further particulars may be had on application to the Undersigned or the local Shipping and Passenger Agents.

M. M. SHIRAZEE, No. 1, Ash Lane, Fort. Agent.

11 Gold Medals awarded.
Number of inventions patented

HARICHAND MANCHARAM & SON,

MANUFACTURERS OF FIRE,

FALL & BURGLAR PROOF SAFES,

LOCKS AND STRONG ROOMS.

OURS is the OLDEST FIRM in India of its kind.

Fireproof composition under the Supervision of the famous scientist, Prof. T. K. Gajjar, M. A., B. Sc., F. C. S.

The inspection of our wares is respectfully invited

HEAD OFFICE AND SHOWROOM:—
HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

BANKS.

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

HEAD OFFICE: NEW YORK.

Capital paid up.....Gold $ 3,250,000,000
RESERVE FUND and undivided profits.....Gold $ 3,375,444,33

LONDON OFFICE: 36, Bishopsgate, E.C.—

BRANCHES:

Bombay.	Cebu.	San Francisco.
Calcutta.	Shanghai.	Washington.
Singapore.	Hankow.	Mexico.
Hongkong.	Peking.	Panama.
Canton.	Yokohama.	Colon.
Manila.	Kobe.	Empire.

THE CORPORATION sells drafts and cable transfers on the principal cities of Europe, America, Australia, China and Japan, buys Bills of Exchange, issues Letters of Credit, and carries on every description of Banking and Exchange business.

CURRENT DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS opened on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for 12 months on which interest is allowed at 4½ per cent. per annum and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

H A. W. BRENT, Ag. Manager.

BOMBAY OFFICE, 42-43, Church Gate Street.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL... £ 2,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL..... £ 1,000,000
RESERVE FUND..... £ 800,000

HEAD OFFICE:
26, BISHOPSGATE, LONDON E. C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta,	Chittagong,	Aden (Camp.)
Bombay,	Tuticorin,	Aden, (Steamer Point)
Madras,	Cochin,	Zanzibar,
Karachi,	Rangoon,	Mombasa,
Lahore	Mandalay,	Nairobi,
Amritsar,	Colombo,	Entebbe,
Delhi,	Kandy	Kampala. Uganda.
Cawnpore	Nuwara-Eliya,	

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent, per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principa Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australi. purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares and receive same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

Post Box No. 161, BOMBAY. W. J. K. HEGARTY, Acting Manager.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 16,250,000
Gold Reserve Fund	$ 1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

AMOY	IPOH	PENANG
BANGKOK	JOHORE,	RANGOON
BATAVIA	KOBE	SAIGON
BOMBAY	KUALA LUMPUR	SAN FRANCISCO
CALCUTTA	LONDON.	SHANGHAI
CANTON	LYONS	SINGAPORE
COLOMBO	MALACCA,	SOURABAYA
FOOCHOW	MANILA	TIENTSIN
HAMBURG	NAGASAKI	YOKOHAMA
HANKOW	NEW YORK	YLOILO
HONGKONG	PEKING	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS

Interest allowed at 2 per cent, per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 100,000 provided the sum accrued amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months or term which may be ascertained on application.

Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

Credits granted, Bills purchased, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

J. A. JEFFREY, Agent.

Church Gate Street, Bombay.

SMOKERS REQUISITES.

STERLING HALL-MARKED SILVER

STERLING BRITISH WORKMANSHIP.

CIGARETTE CASES—Rs. 12, 16, 20, 24, 30, 36, 42, 50 to 70.
" BOXES—7×3½×2, Rs. 70; 5¾×3½×1¾, Rs. 88; 7¼×3½×1⅞, Rs. 110.
" and Cigar holders in Silver Tubes, Rs. 7/8, 10, 11, 13, 16, 17, 18.
" STANDS, Rs. 20, 24.
CIGAR CASES—Rs. 40, 50, 60, 70, 80.
" BOXES 8×5½×2½, Rs. 210; 9×5½×3, Rs. 215.
CIGAR and CIGARETTE Boxes combined, 11×7½×4½, Rs. 384.
TOBACCO BOXES—Rs. 17/8, 24, 25, 30, 32, 34. Spring or Grip lids. Oblong or circular.
" JARS—All Silver Rs. 95, Wedgewood Silver mounted, Rs. 42.
ASH TRAYS—Rs. 6/8, 7/8, 28.
MATCH BOX SLIDES, large Rs. 7, small Rs. 3/12
CIGAR CUTTERS and PIERCERS, Pocket—Rs. 3, 4, 6, 10/8, 12, 14.
CIGAR CUTTERS for Table use—Rs. 45.

THE LATEST DESIGNS AND PATTERNS ARE INCLUDED IN ABOVE.

Hammered, Plain, Engraved, Embossed, Engine turned, &c.

MESS AND OTHER PRESENTATIONS A SPECIALITY.

Engraving EXECUTED IN THE BEST possible Style.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

THE ITALIAN STORES.

C. COLONNELLO SON & Co.,

MERCHANTS AND CONTRACTORS,

105, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

THE HOUSE for the following:—
GRUYERE PARMESAN and GORGONZOLA CHEESE always in stock throughout the year.
MACCARONI VERMICELLI and SOUP PASTES of various shapes and designs fresh and can be had in large quantities.
PURE GENUINE OLIVE OIL of the Olives, now in great demand.
ITALIAN WINE VINEGAR (white) highly patronized for its excellence.
WALNUTS AND ALMONDS in soft shell, and HAZELNUTS always in Stock.

SOLE AGENTS FOR

MALARIA MIXTURE, prepared by FRANCESCO RANA of Bari, in Italy, cure guaranteed.
BRIOSCHI'S 'CETRATE,' an effervescent drink for the young and aged use freely in every house in Italy.
Our CLARET (Grignolino), the Genuine Wine, in great demand, at Rs. 11 per dozen bottles. Various other Brands of Wines and Liquours from The High Class House of Italy and France.

EASTER 1911.

MONGINI BROTHERS,

MANUFACTURING CONFECTIONERS.

NOW REGISTER ORDERS FOR

EASTER EGGS.

CHOCOLATE EASTER EGGS,

BEAUTIFULLY DECORATED AND FILLED WITH SWEETS

SATIN EASTER EGGS
PORCELAIN EASTER EGGS
PICTORIAL EASTER EGGS
WOOD EASTER EGGS.

} in Assorted Colours and filled with Sweets and Chocolates.

MONGINI BROTHERS,

25-27-29, Church Gate Street, BOMBAY.

DR. DE ROOS' MEDICINES HAVE AN UNRIVALLED REPUTATION OF OVER FIFTY YEARS.

DR. DE ROOS'

WORLD-FAMED

GUTTÆ VITÆ

Or, LIFE DROPS.

The Great European Remedy for Nervous and Functional Exhaustion.

This extraordinary rejuvenating essence strengthens the vitality of the whole system, gives energy to the muscles, and speedily restores the impaired powers of life, imparting strength and manly vigour to the most debilitated and worn out constitution. Those who suffer from Premature Decay, or deficiency of the Vital Forces, owing to dissipation, worry, overwork, excesses, or any other cause, will find this medicine just what they require. Equally adapted for the studious and sedentary; the aged and infirm; the nervous and debilitated; as also for delicate females and weakly children. All sufferers from loss of appetite, nervous headache, lassitude, and despondency—too often accompanied with suicidal thoughts—should make immediate and fair unprejudiced trial of this wonderful medicine, which is daily effecting the most remarkable cures in patients who had been given up by the Faculty as incurable, and left to drag out the remainder of their existence a misery to themselves, and a continual anxiety to their friends. In all cases of nervous and functional debility, epilepsy, impurity and poorness of the blood, aversion to and incapacity for society, study, or business, giddiness, disturbed sleep, harassing dreams, loss of memory, and other symptoms, the result of self-acquired ailments that embitter and shorten life, it is truly unrivalled. To married persons especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incompetency. Price 11s. or four times that quantity, 33s. per Bottle.

Dr. DE ROOS' COMPOUND RENAL PILLS, for Pains in the Back, Gravel, Lumbago, Gout, Rheumatism, Diabetes, and all Kidney Affections; weakness across the loins, Sandy or other Deposits, Discharges and Diseases of the Urinary Organs generally. Price 2s. 9d.

Dr. DE ROOS' VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS, for Indigestion, Biliousness, and all disorders of the Liver, Stomach, and Bowels; whilst as a universal family medicine for both sexes, and all ages, they are unequalled. 13½d. and 2s. 9d. per Box.

Dr. DE ROOS' PILE AND FISTULA PILLS, the only reliable remedy for these annoying and painful ailments. The first dose gives relief, and in all ordinary cases a few days only are necessary to effect a cure. Price 2s. 9d. per Box.

Purchasers are particularly requested to see that every package of Dr. DE ROOS' Medicines bears the British Government Stamp, with the words, "WALTER DE ROOS, LONDON," impressed thereon in white letters on a red ground, and refuse worthless imitations frequently put forward by unscrupulous vendors for the sake of extra profit.

DEBILITATED and NERVOUS SUFFERERS should read the "Medical Adviser," by Dr. DE ROOS, on the secret causes of nervous debility, impotency, depression of spirits, and confirmed melancholy. Price 1s., post free from Mr. LAWES, Medical Publisher, 34 Hand Court, Holborn, London, W.C., or obtainable of the Agents for Dr. DE ROOS' Medicines.

MOTORING

either by car or cycle reaches the acme of comfort only when Dunlop Tyres are fitted. Their extraordinary resilience ensures that silky motion which makes the car or cycle seem to glide on the wind.

Dunlops are economical.

HAVE THE BEST BY SPECIFYING

DUNLOP

Dunlop Tyres are made scientifically to withstand fair and unfair usage.

MADRAS OFFICE: ... ... 188 c, Mount Road.
BOMBAY OFFICE: ... ... 3, Wallace Street.

BUY "SHELL" BRAND 150° KEROSENE OIL.

SHELL
HAS
EVERYONE'S
LOUDEST
LAUDATIONS.

For particulars apply to—

THE ASIATIC PETROLEUM Co., LTD.,

GRAHAM'S BUILDING.
FORT, BOMBAY.

GRIMAULT & Co.'s 'ENERGICAL SYRUP"

THE BEST NERVINE TONIC FOR BRAIN AND BODY.

IT is prescribed in cases of Nervous Exhaustion, Neurasthenia, Anæmia, Chlorosis to shorten convalescence, loss of manhood, etc.

SOLE AGENTS:

V. C. DASTUR & CO.,

PRINCESS STREET, BOMBAY.

MALARIA, INFLUENZA, AND MILD FORMS OF PLAGUE.

Use BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE or PILLS Rs. 1

BATLIWALLA'S CHOLERAL

Is the only remedy for CHOLERA Rs. 1.

BATLIWALLA'S HARETONE

Has been recently improved a great deal and restores Grey Hair to its Natural Colour. Rs. 2.

BATLIWALLA'S TONIC PILLS

Cure Nervous Exhaustion and Constitutional Weakness. Rs. 1-8.

BATLIWALLA'S TOOTH POWDER

scientifically made of Native and English Drugs, such as Mayaphal and Carbolic Acid B.P. As. 4.

BATLIWALLA'S RINGWORM OINTMENT

Cures in a day. As. 4 per pot.

SOLD EVERYWHERE and ALSO BY

DR. H. L. BATLIWALLA

WARLI LABORATORY DADAR, BOMBAY.

137666

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

The insertion of Advertisements in the "Bombay Gazette" is not guaranteed unless they are delivered at the office by 6 p.m. on the day preceding that on which they are to appear.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATION.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per P. & O. S. N. Company's s.s. "DELTA" from LONDON and INTERMEDIATE PORTS, are hereby informed of the Vessel's arrival, and requested to take immediate delivery of their goods landed at No. 12 Shed, Victoria Dock.

Captain Ericson, the Surveyor, will attend every morning to survey damaged packages. All claims in this respect must be preferred to the undersigned within 7 days from the date of discharge, and Bills should be presented for payment within one month from the steamer's arrival, otherwise they will not be entertained.

No surveys will be held on bag cargo packed in single gunnies only, or on goods removed from the Landing Shed.

W. C. SYMES,
SUPERINTENDENT,
P. & O. S. N. Co.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

EASTER HOLIDAYS.

WEEK-END EXPRESS TRAINS BETWEEN VICTORIA TERMINUS AND LONAVLA.

THE DOWN EXPRESS TRAIN from Victoria Terminus to Lonavla, will RUN on THURSDAY, the 13th April, 1911, instead of on Saturday, the 15th, and the Up Express Train will run from Lonavla to Victoria Terminus on Tuesday, the 18th April, 1911, instead of on Monday the 17th, to the Usual Timings, on account of Easter Holidays.

A. C. RUMBOLL,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, the 7th April, 1911.

THE FAZULBHOY MILLS, LTD.

NOTICE is HEREBY GIVEN that at the Sixth Ordinary General Meeting of Shareholders held on Wednesday, the 5th April, 1911, a Dividend at the rate of Rs. 10 per share, free of Income Tax, for the year ended 31st December, 1910, has been declared payable at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 13, Esplanade Road, on and after Friday, the 21st April, 1911, between 11-30 and 3-30 P.M. (S. T.) to Shareholders whose names stand on the Company's Register on the 5th April, 1911, on production of their Share Certificates.

By order.

CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM AND CO.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.

Bombay, 6th April 1911.

THE DAVID MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that at the Twenty-fifth Ordinary General Meeting of Shareholders, held on TUESDAY, the 28th March, 1911, a DIVIDEND at the rate of Rs. 10 per Share, free of Income Tax, for the half year ending 31st December, 1910, has been declared payable at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 7, Esplanade Road, on and after Monday, the 10th April, 1911, between 11-30 A.M. and 3-30 P.M, (S.T.), to Shareholders whose names stand on the Company's Register on the 27th March, 1911, on production of their Share Certificates.

By Order,
SASSOON J. DAVID & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 29th March, 1911.

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co.,
GIRGAUM, BOMBAY.

NEW and Second-hand English-built CARRIAGES for SALE.

CARRIAGES and HORSES let on hire.

CROCKERY, CUTLERY, GLASS WARE, on sale and on hire.

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NOTICE.

THE FILE of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" may be seen at the Office of the MANAGER of "The Empire Ld.," at No. 12 A, Mission Row, Calcutta, and the File of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of "The Bombay Gazette Ltd."

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE of English and Country Piece Goods slightly damaged by Fire and Water.

Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 10th instant, sell by Public Auction, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the Bombay Steam Navigation Co's steam Slip, next to the P. and O. Steam Navigation Co's Wharf at Mazagon, on account of the Underwriters.

5 bales, English grey shirtings T. F.

48 bales, country piece goods T. F.

Ex. s. s. "Natravati" slightly damaged by fire and water.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 10th April, 1911.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—A Selection of Box Leading Cases. By W. E. H., Re. 1 Apply No. 404 care of "Bombay Gazette" Office.

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May 6th—The Royal Dynasty

May 13th—The Crown and Regalia

May 20th—Robes and Coronets for the Coronation

May 27th—The Hereditary Coronation Officers

June 3rd—The Coronation Ceremony.

By A. C. Fox-Davies, of Lincoln's Inn, Barrister-at-Law. Editor of Armorial Families and late editor of Dod's Peerage. Author of The Complete Guide to Heraldry, Their Majesties' Court, The Book of Public Arms, &c., &c.

N.B.—Mr. Fox-Davies is recognised as the chief living writer on Heraldry. His first brief was the Norfolk Peerage case, and he was paid a record first brief fee. He made his first speech in public at the bar of the House of Lords. He has been appointed one of the officers for the Coronation ceremony in the Abbey.

June 10th—Westminster Abbey: Its Glories and Eventful History

By Philip Gibbs. Author of The Street of Adventure, &c., &c.

June 17th } Modern Kingship
June 22nd } (Two Articles)

By His Grace the Duke of Argyll, K. T., Hereditary Master of the Royal Household, Scotland; Keeper of the Great Seal of Scotland; Governor and Constable of Windsor Castle.

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COMFORTABLE HOME for CHILDREN of Anglo-Indians. Every care and attention. Best Schools near. Terms Moderate. References kindly permitted to Mr. D. M. INGLIS, of Messrs. James Finlay & Co., Ltd, Bombay, and Mr. R. KENNEDY, 35, Marine Lines, Bombay.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only Advertisement for Clerks, Servants, &c., Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column.

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Esplanade Road, Bombay. Agent.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD & COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

WEEKLY SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 10th April at 2-30 p.m., (S. T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, in Bank Street, Fort, a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods and the following :—

Furniture such as sofas, chairs, easy chairs, cupboards, almira, writing, dressing, and washband tables, phonographs, iron safes, piano by Kaps, folding harmonium by Mason and Hamlin.

By order of the Administrator-General the effects of the late Mr. John William Rice, household furniture, such as chest of drawers, easy chairs, dumwaiter, iron bedstead with mattress, wearing apparel, aluminium pots, spoons, forks, knives, crockery and glassware, pictures, books, etc.

AT 3 P. M. (S. T.)

Several gents' bicycles by different makers.
1 rubber-tyred light victoria.
1 „ shigram.

The property of a Gentlemen received from up-country—

1 handsome chestnut golding stud bred "Akbar".

The property of an English Gentleman—

1 Two-seated with spare 3rd seat 9 H. P. Motor Car, in good running condition (the car may be seen at Belsize Motor Agency, Rampart Row, Fort, upto date of sale.)

The property of a Gentleman leaving India—

One 20-24 H. P. 4 Cylinder Italian Fiorentia car fitted with a magnificent 6 seated Landaulette. Body complete with canopy over driver's seat with luggage rail, one electric light, speaking tube, side lamps, etc., very little used and in splendid condition.

An exceptional opportunity for securing a bargain.

FOR SALE BY PRIVATE OFFERS.

Under instructions from R. D. Sethna, Esqr., the Official Assignee and Assignee of the estate of Rahimbhai Amir, an Insolvent, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will receive private offers for the purchase of the Stock-in-trade of glassware, crockery ware, lamps, enamelled ware, etc., lying in the Insolvent's shop and rooms, in Bhathiara Mohola, Chuckla Street, up to 1 p. m. (S. T.) TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 11th April.

A deposit of Rs. 1,000 should be sent with each offer.

Detailed list of goods may be seen in the Insolvent's shop and the goods are on view.

SALE OF THE RIGHT, Title and Interest in a Bakery.

Under instructions from R. D. Sethna, Esq., the Official Assignee and Assignee of the estate of Jehangir Hormusjee Writer, an Insolvent, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY the 18th inst., at 2 p. m. (S.T.) on the premises, at Frere Road, Fort, next to Frere Hotel.

The Right, Title and Interest of the Insolvent in a bakery, situate at the above place.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to the Undersigned, at their Rooms, in Bank Street, Fort.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General of Bombay, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 24th April, 1911, at 3-30 p. m. (S.T.) at their Rooms the leather suit case, and the trinkets of the late Mr. W. C. Beard.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 10th April, 1911.

J. S. MODY AND COMPANY
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.
24-26 Bank Street, Fort.

BONA FIDE SALE.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY to lovers of Art. Grand Auction sale of a valuable collection of Japanese and Chinese Fine Art ware just newly imported from China and Japan.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 11th and WEDNESDAY, the 12th April, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., Auctioneers, will, under instructions from S. Donnenberg, Esqr., of Calcutta, sell by public auction on the ground floor of the Watson's Hotel on Esplanade Road, Fort, a very valuable collection of Japanese and Chinese Fine art ware just newly imported from China and Japan, comprising valuable inlaid cabinets and screens, embroidered screens, fine Makuzo and Satsuma vases, valuable bronze figures and vases, ivory carvings, silver articles, embroideries, silk kimonos etc. etc.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

AUCTION SALE of valuable landed properties at Nanabhoy Bomonjee Street within the Fort.

On THURSDAY the 13th inst., at 4-30 p. m. (S. T.) Messrs. J. S. MODY & Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction on the premises by order of Surajmal B. Mehta, Esq., Attorney for the mortgagee Mr. Domingo Manuel Mascarenhas, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagors Dinshaw Nusserwanjee Ghaswalla, Bai Mancekbai Nusserwanjee Ghaswalla and Khurshedbai Nusserwanjee Ghaswalla, under and by virtue of the power of sale given under the Indenture of mortgage dated the 19th day of January, 1910, the following landed properties viz :—

Firstly.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground of the quit and ground rent and pension and tax tenure together with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling house standing thereon situate lying and being at Nanabhai Bomonjee Street within the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 92 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old Nos. 358-46 New Nos. 341—Old 317 G 10 Survey Nos. 707-708 and New Survey Nos.—and 9144 bounded on or towards the east by the house of Dhobi Cullian, on or towards the west by a public passage known as Tabak's Pole, on or towards the north by the house of Sorabji Eduljee Madon and on or towards the south by the house lately of Bachoobai widow of Bamanji Cawasji Tabak and now belonging to the mortgagors being the premises next hereinafter described and which said premises are assessed by the Bombay Municipality under Ward A No. 2416 and Street No. 48 and were formerly and are now in the occupation of the mortgagors or their tenants.

Secondly.—All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground of the Pension and Tax tenure containing by admeasurent 170—6/9 square yards or thereabouts together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house thereon standing, consisting of a ground floor and four upper stories, situate lying and being in Bamanji Lane within the Fort of Bombay in Maka Tabak's Pole which said land is numbered 1 in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 358, New No. 5341, 1 Old Survey No. 707, New Survey No.—and which 9144 said messuage is numbered in the books of the Collector of Assessment under Ward No. 2417 and Street No. 53, and which premises are bounded on the east by the premises of Jeswan Cullian, on the west by the passage of Maka Tabak's Pole, on the north by the premises herebefore first described and on the south by the premises of Hirjibhoy Rustamji Tabak and which said premises were formerly in the occupation of Bachoobai, widow of Bamanji Cowasji Tabak and her tenants and now in that of the mortgagors and their tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Surajmal B. Mehta, Esq., Attorney for the mortgagee at his office No. 25, Medow Street, Fort, or to the undersigned.

J. S. MODY & CO.

Bombay, 10th April, 1911.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS.

Under instructions from the Improvement Trust, Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction on the premises TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 11th April, 1911, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.)

The materials for removal of the following buildings:—

Building street No. 8-18, case No. 277, Nowrojee Hill Road North.

Building Street No. 4, 4A, 4B, Case No. 18, Girgaum Road.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 10th April, 1911.

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A Sure Remedy for Leucorrhœa (Whites). Cure is imminent. Strongly recommended to try it once. Price Rs. 3 a bottle. Apply to

SAPAT & CO.,
Chemists, Bombay, No. 2.

SALES BY AUCTION.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
81, MEADOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

SALE of VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTIES, situate in De Souza Street at Wadgadi, Mandvi, out of Fort, Bombay.

Under instructions from, and by the order of the Owner, Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co., Auctioneers, will THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 10th day of April, 1911, sell by Public Auction, the undermentioned property on the premises at 4-30 o'clock (S.T.), in the afternoon.

PARTICULARS OF PROPERTY,

All that piece (or parcel) of quit and ground rent land or ground, containing by admeasurement 374 square yards or thereabouts, together with all messuages, tenement or buildings standing thereon, situate, lying and being in the De Souza Street at Wadgadi, Mandvi, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, and Assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 1515 512-584, and New Nos. 7268, 6165, Old Survey Nos. 935, 936-936, and New Survey Nos. 2272, 2272, and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay, under Ward Nos. 1784, 1783, and Street Nos. 5-8, 9-10, and bounded as follows, i.e.,—on or towards the east by a passage and partly by the property of Keshawji Damji and Sunderji Seevji and partly by the property of Gauldas Haridas; on or towards the west partly by the property of Ramji Bhoga and partly by the property of Haji Mahomed Aba and a passage; on or towards the north by the sweeper's passage and near it the property of Fidaalli Hassanalli; and on or towards the south by the sweeper's passage and near it the property of Mowji Hearji and are in the occupation of owner's tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Unwalla and Piroshaw, Solicitors for the vendor, at their office, Medow Street, Fort, Bombay, or to the undersigned Auctioneers.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY TO CAPITALISTS. SALE of VERY VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTIES,

situate at Ganeshwady, known as the Family House of the Late Mr. Lakhmidas Khimji and a Chawl adjacent to it.

In the High Court of Judicature at Bombay.
Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.
Suit No. 238 of 1903.

Ivavahoo, widow .....Plaintiff.

vs.

Sakarvahoo, widow, and others .....Defendants.

Under instructions from R. D. Sethna, Esq., the Receiver of the estate of Damoder Lakhmidas Khimji, deceased, appointed by the High Court of Bombay, by an order made on the 8th day of April, 1908, in the above Suit and pursuant to the directions contained in the order made in the said Suit, on the 23rd day of February, 1911, Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co., Auctioneers, will put up for sale by Public Auction, at the premises in one lot, the undermentioned immovable properties comprising of the family house of the late Mr. Lakhmidas Khimji, at Ganeshwady, and the shawl adjacent to it on WEDNESDAY, the 12th day of April, 1911, at 4-30 p.m. (Standard Time).

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of pension and tax land or ground containing by admeasurement 863 square yards or thereabouts, Registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collecter's Old Nos. 130, 174, Collector's New Nos. 1068, 1057, 1470, New Survey No. 1590, together with two messuages, tenements dwelling houses or building standing thereon, assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and taxes under C Ward Nos. 1534 and 1535, Street Nos. 22, 24, 26, 28, situate lying and being on the south side of the public road, known as the first Ganeshwadi Lane outside the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the north by the said 1st Ganeshwadi Lane, on or towards the south by the partly by a public passage and partly by the property belonging to the estate of the Barah Masjid, on or towads the east partly by the property of Salibhai Lukmanji, and on or towards the west partly by the property of the New Piece Goods Market, Company, Ld., and partly by the property of Jairam Damji.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application can be made to Messrs. Captain and Vaidya, Attorneys for the Receiver at their office No. 11, Hornby Road, Fort, or to the undersigned Auctioneers.

SALE at the Rooms of the Auctioneers, 20, Medows Street, on FRIDAY, the 28th day of April 1911.

SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTIES, situate at Malabar Hill, Harkeness Road out of Fort, Bombay,

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co., Auctioneers, will under instructions from Limji N. Banaji, Esquire, the Receiver appointed in the Suit No. 570 of 1891, and appeal No. 816, in pursuance of the directions contained in the consent decree passed in the above suit bearing date the 16th day of November, 1910, sell by Public Auction, (unless previously disposed of by private sale,) the undermentioned immoveable properties at 21 Medows Street, in the Rooms of the said Auctioneers, on Friday, the 28th day of April, 1911, the undermentioned days and at the undermentioned times. viz.—

PARTICULARS OF THE PROPERTIES on FRIDAY, the 28th day of April, 1911, at 5 p.m. (S.T.).

Lot No. 1.

All that piece or parcel of freehold land or ground with the messuage, stable and buildings standing on part thereof, situate, lying and being without the Fort of Bombay on the south side of Harkeness Road, Malabar Hill, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 7,590 square yards or thereabouts, bounded on the north partly by the Harkeness Road aforesaid and partly by a portion of the private road, belonging to the estate of the late Calliandas Kirparam, being lot No. 11; on the south partly by the property of Mooljee Haridas and partly by the property of Bhaidas Vallabhdas and Nagindas Vallabhdas on the east by the property of the said Bhaidas Vallabhdas and Nagindas Vallabhdas, and on the west by property of Bai Hamabai Petit, and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old No. 572, Collector's New No. 2716, A A Old Survey No. 21, — New Survey Nos. 7189, 22, 24, 7190, 7240, assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward No. 3233, Street No. S 10, and now in the occupation of the Hon'ble Mr. E. J. Hawks as tenants of the said Receiver.

Lot No. II.

On the SAME DAY, as above, at 5-30 p.m. (S. T.)

All that piece or parcel of freehold land being a private road, situate on the west side of Harkeness Road, Malabar Hill, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 1.877 square yards or thereabouts, bounded on the north by property of Dawood Fazul Peeroo Mahomed on the south partly by property of Bai Hamabai Petit, and partly by property belonging to the estate of the late Calliandas Kirparam, being lot No. 1, on the east partly by the said Harkness Road and partly by property of the said Dawood Fazal Peeroo Mahomed, and on the west by property of the said Dawood Fazal Peeroo Mahomed, and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 572, New No. 2716, OldSurvey A A No. 21 — and —New Survey Nos. 7189-7190, 7240, 22 24

Particulars and conditions of sale can be had at the office of Messrs. CRAIGIE, BLUNT and CAROE, Standard Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Solicitors to the Receiver, or from the Auctioneers or from the Receiver.

The Receiver will be prepared to consider any private offer for the purchase of the abovementioned properties.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 10th April, 1911.

REPAIRS OF Rs. 1-8 within 25 years I take this opportunity to tell you that Singer's Sewing Machine, which purchased 25 years ago has required only Rs. 1-8 for repairs, and it is still going strong of all parts.—I. B. Gardener, 10, Forbes Street, Bombay.

INSURANCES.

BONUS YEAR 1910.

NORTH BRITISH
AND
MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co.
ESTABLISHED 1809.

CHIEF OFFICES
EDINBURGH : 64, Prince's Street.
LONDON : 61 Threadneedle Street.

Total Funds exceed £19,670,000
Total Revenue for 1909 exceeded. £4,280,000

The sum of over ONE MILLION STERLING was divided among Participating Life Policy-holders in 1905, yielding a BONUS at the Rate of £1-5-0 per cent. per annum not only on the original sums assured but also on all subsisting B

DAILY MARKET REPORT.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, April 7.] [BOMBAY, April 8,

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
2 1-2 per cent. Consols ...	82	3-16	
do. Rentes ...	93		unchgd
1-2 do. Sterling Loan ...	96 1-2		unchgd
1-2 do. Gov. Securities...	64 3-8		unchgd
Bar Silver in London ...	24 7-16		unchgd
do. 2 months' hence...	24 5-8		unchgd
Bar Silver in New York ...	53		unchgd
Exchange on London at Paris ...	25.30	1-2	
do. do. at Berlin...	20.45		unchgd
do. do. New York ..	4.83 1-4		unchgd
Discount Bank of England Rate...	3 p.c.		since
do. Short London Bills	9th Mar.		
3 months' sight...	2 7-16		unchgd
do, Indian Bank Bills			
6 months' sight...	2 1-2		unchgd
do. 3 months' Fine Trade Bills...	2 7-8		unchgd
do. 6 months' Fine Trade Bills...	3 1-8	1-4	
Interest day-to-day Loans ...	2 5-8		unchgd
do. 7 day Market Loans...	2 3-4		unchgd

Bar Gold 77-9 unchgd
Exchange on India, 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate) 1 2 29-32 unchgd.
Closing Tone of Silver.—Small business.

SPECIE SHIPMENTS.

	£
Silver to Bombay	100,000
Bar Gold to Bombay	180,000

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL—

Spot	Steady.	Good business done.
Futures	...	Steady.
East Indian	...	Steady.
Manchester	More dispositions to operate.	
Total Sales	...	10,000
Sold on Speculation and for Export		1,000
Imports	...	1,000
Mid-Americans	...	7·83+04
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown		9 13-16 unchgd.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES :—

Apl.-May	May-June	June-July	July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.
7·55	7·55	7·50	7·45	7·21
+02	+02	+03	+03	+01
Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	
6·91	6·76	6·72	6·71	
+01	unchgd	+01	+01	

New York Official noon call May 14-55 July 14-36.

NEW YORK—

	Bales.
Receipts at U. S. Ports ...	8,000
Receipts at " Last year ...	20,000
Exports to Great Britain ...	2,000
Exports to Continent ...	1,000
Spot Cotton— ...	14·35 unchgd

Futures—Month of May 14·57 unchgd } Advanced on bull support and short covering and on limited offerings.
Futures—Month of July 14·38+06 }

NEW ORLEANS—

Spot cotton ...		7·16+1·16
Futures—Month of Mar ...		14·52+05
Do. " May ...		14·52+04
Closing Tone of Spot Cotton ...		Steady.

	Bales.
Week's Receipts of cotton at U. S. Ports	38,000
Do. exports to Great Britain	9,000
Do. do. to France and Continent	37,000
Do. do. to Japan	1,000
Stock of cotton at U. S. Ports	500,000
Do. do. at Interior Ports	439,000
Do. do. in London	5,920

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

F. G. F. Tinnevelly Liverpool C. I. F.... d 6 31-32
Buyers &c.—Buyers.
Months—April-May.
Oconada Ginned C. I. F. London ... d 6 9-32
G M Westerns C I F London... ... d 6 16-32

YARN.

40s. Banner Mill Twist 11 1-2
George Mayall's Yarn 11 3-8

WHEAT.

White Choice Karachi ...33 1-4
Do. Months—May-June.
Do. Name of Ports—London.—Sellers.
Red Karachi ...33 3-4
Do. Months—March-April.
Do. Name of Ports—London.—Sellers.
Tone—Easier.

SOUTH AMERICAN.

Rosario Santa Feb-62lbs ...31 5-8
Do. Months—April-May.
Buyers &c.—Nearest—Value—Quiet.

SEEDS.

RAPESEED—
Yellow Gujrat, per 416 lbs, 85 p. c. ex-ship ...41 3-4
Do. Months—April-May.
Do. Name of Ports—Dunkirk.—Sellers.
Yellow Cawnpore per 416 lbs., 85 p.c. ex-ship ...46 1-2
Do. Months—May-June.
Do. Name of Ports—Dunkirk.—Sellers.
Brown Cawnpore ...40
Do. Months—April-May.—Value.
Do. Name of Ports—Amsterdam.
Tone of Rapeseed—Quiet but steady.
LINSEED—
Bombay, per 416 lbs., ex-ship ...63 3-4
Do. Months—March-April.—Sellers.
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp.
Tone of Linseed—Easier.
Linseed Argentine (La Plata) ...85
Do. Months—April-May.
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp.—Value.

MISCELLANEOUS.

COFFEE—
In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality)...12—unchgd.
RUBBER—
Para Rubber ...6—Value.—Firmer.
METALS—

Copper Braziers	£66
Yellow Metal	d 6
Bar Iron, Belgian No. 2 ordinary sizes F. O. B. Antwerp.....	4 15 0
Iron Corrugated Sheets 24 gauge G.O.B. 4 per cent, F. O. B. Liverpool	10 7 6
Basic Steel Bars Belgian C. I. F. India..	5 7 6

FREIGHT—
Coals :—Cardiff to Bombay Canal ...10s.
ARRIVAL—
"D. Balduino."
SUGAR—
German Granulated Sugar C & F India (Double bags) ...13 7 1-2—Sellers.
Do. Months of Shipment...May-August.
Tone—Fair business at rather easier rates.
Hungarian Crystals Sugar C & F India ...13 1 1-2—Nominal.
Do Months of Shipments ...April.
Tone—Quiet.
German Beet-root 88 o/o ...10 7 1-2—Sellers.
Months of Shipments ...April,
Tone—Easier owing to continental orders to sell closed earlier.
M A B & Similar Crystals C & F India ...14 7 1-2—Sellers.
Months of Shipments ...April-August.
Tone—Very slow.
Mauritius Crystals C & F Calcutta and Bombay ...12-1—Value.
Months of Shipments ...April,
Tone—Little doing.
Java Sugar—
General Tone—Dull. Very little doing.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

SATURDAY EVENING.] [8th April 1911.

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER FROM BOMBAY BY RAIL ON 6th April, 1911.

By	Bars.	Ounces.
G. I. P. Railway ...	57	70,015
B. B. & C. I. Railway	53	63,089

FINANCIAL.

EXCHANGE :—
The market opened steady at 1s. 4 1-16d. T. T., 1s. 4 3-32d. Demand and 1s. 4 1-4d. for 3 months' sight Credits. There is little enquiry for Bank remittance. For the mail Banks were not buying under 1s. 4 1-4d., but from the 21st inst.. 1s. 4 7-32d. could be done. Far Eastern rates are steady.
We quote :—

T. T. on London	...1s. 4 1-16d.
Demand Draft	...1s. 4 3-32d.
Credits 3 months' sight	...1s. 4 1-4d.
Do. do forward	...1s. 4 5-32d. June
Do. do Francs	...171 1-4
Do. do Marks	...139
Hongkong 60 days' sight	...132
Shanghai "	...176 1-2
Japan "	...149 3-4

GOVERNMENT PAPER :—
The market opened at 96 1-16 for Cash and 96 1-8 for the settlement. Prices have remained steady during the day and close unchanged. A small business has been done.
We quote :—

Cash	...	Rs.	96 1	0
Settlement ...	...	"	96 2	0

BULLION :—
Yesterday the closing rates in London for Bar Silver were 24 7-16 ready and 24 5-8 for delivery in two months. The rate in New York was 53. The local market opened at 61 7-8 ex duty for ready bars and closes slightly steadier. Bar Gold is steady.
We quote :—

English Bar Gold ...	...	Rs:	24 0 0
Australian " ...	...	"	24 0 0
Sovereigns " ...	...	"	15 0 0
Silver Ready ex-duty	...	"	61 15 0
" 1st settlement ...		"	62 2 0
" 2nd " ...		"	62 . 6 0

COTTON.

MARKET REPORT :—
There was a steadier feeling in our market on opening this morning owing to the continued improvement at home, and to less disposition to sell here and more buyers. Prices were quoted Rs. 2 to Rs. 3 higher all round, and during the day have advanced further, closing as under. There has been a much better demand for contracts and a fair business has been put through at advancing rates. The closing tone is firm.
For ready cotton there has been a decided improvement in the demand and quite a good business was done at Colaba. Rates are steadier all round. Holders were meeting the enquiry, but the pressure to sell is removed.
QUOTATIONS :—

OLD CROP.

Fine M G Broach ...	...	Rs.	343	April
Do do do ...	...	"	312	May
Do do Khandesh...	...	"	303	do
F G do do ...	...	"	288	do
Fine do Khamgaon-Akola...		"	314	do
Do do Bengals ...	...	"	239	do
Good Saw Ginned Dharwar...		"	344	do
Do H G Westerns ...	...	"	332	do
Do M G do ...	...	"	338	do

NEW CROP.

Good M G Broach ...	...	Rs.	299	March
Fully Good H G Bengals ...		"	239	January
Fine M G Bengal ...	...	"	262	"

LIVERPOOL OPENER :—

Opening Tone ...	...	Steady.
Futures ...	...	5,000 bales
Total Imports ...	...	11,000 "

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES :—

Apl.-May.	May-June.	June-July	July-Aug.
7·58	7·58	7·52	7·47
+03	+03	+02	+02
Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.
7·23	6·93	6·78	6·73	6·72
+02	+02	+02	+01	+01

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

LINSEED :—The market is again easier, but further fluctuations are probable.—We quote :—

Ready ...	...	Rs.	11 13	0 B. T.
April-May ...	...	"	12 5	0 R. T.

RAPESEED :—The market is steady. We Quote :—

Brown Delhi April-May...		Rs.	7 0	0 R. T.
Yellow Guzerat ...		"	7 12	0 B. T.

GINGELLYSEED :—The market is quiet but steady.
We quote :—

Bold White 85 p.c.	...	Rs.	51 8	0
Mimbara ...	...	"	53 0	0
Yellow Hingunghat ...		"	53 0	0
Red Jubbulpore ...		"	41 0	0
Black Kutni ...		"	41 0	0

POPPYSEED :—The mark t is quiet but steady.
We Quote :—

Ready ...		Rs.	10 1	0 B. T.
April-May ...		Rs.	10 12	0 R. T.

CASTORSEED :—Market quiet. We Quote :—

Ready ...		Rs.	34 0	0
Forward ...		Rs.	7 0	0 B.T.

COTTONSEED :—Market quiet. We Quote :—
Ready ... Rs. 23 0 0 to 24 0 0
GROUNDNUTS :—Market quiet but steady.
We Quote :—

Bold	...	Rs.	43 0	0
Small	...	Rs.	41 8	0

WHEAT :—The market is quiet.
We Quote :—
White Delhi Apl.-May Rs. 4 12 0 R. T.

LONDON MARKET.

LONDON, April 8.] [BOMBAY, April 9,

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus
2 1-2 per cent. Consols ...	81 15-16		1-16
do. Rentes ...	96 1-2	1-4	
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan ...	95 1-2		unchgd
do, Govt. Securities ...	64 3-8		unchgd
Bar Silver in London ...	24 1-2	1-16	
do, 2 months' hence...	24 5-8		unchgd
do, in New York ...	53 1-8	1-8	
Exchange on London at Paris...	25·31		unchgd
do. at Berlin ...	20·45 1-2	1-2	
do. at New York...	4·86 3-8	1-8	
Discount Bank of England Rate	3 p.c.		since
do, Short London Bills	9th Mar.		
3 months' sight.	2 1-2	1-16	
do, Indian Bank Bills, 6 months' sight.	2 1-2		unchgd
do, 3 months' Fine Trade Bills...	2 7-8		unchgd
do. 6 months' Fine Trade Bills...	3 1-8		unchgd
Interest Day-to-day Loans ...	2 5-8		unchgd
Interest 7 day Market Loans...	2 3-4		unchgd

Bar Gold ... 77·9 unchgd
Exchange on India 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate) 1 3 29-32.
Closing Tone of Silver.—Steady.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL—

Spot	Steady..	Good business done
Futures	...	Steady.
East Indian	...	.....
Manchester	...	Steady.
Total Sales	...	10,000
Sold on Speculation and for Export...		1,000
Imports	...	11,000
Mid Americans		7·65 +2
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown		9 13-16 unchgd

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES :—

Apl.-May	May-June	June-July	July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.
7·57	7·57	7·52	7·47	7·23
+02	+02	+02	+02	+02
Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	
6·91	6·79	6·75	6·74	
+02	+03	+03	+04	

NEW YORK—

	Bales.
Receipts at all U. S. Ports ...	3,000
Receipts at U. S. Last year ...	11,000
Exports to Great Britain ...	4,000
Exports to Continent ...	7,000
Spot Cotton— ...	14·65+ 5

Futures—Month of May 14·57 unchgd } Declined on unfavourable cotton goods situation and advanced later on bullish private crop reports.
Futures—Month of July 14·43+07 }

NEW ORLEANS—

Spot Cotton ...	14 7-16 unchgd
Futures—Month of Mar, ...	14·39+07
Do. do May ...	14·62+10
Closing Tone of Spot Cotton ...	Firm.
Cotton Total Visible Supply ...	3,420,000
Do. Total Visible Supply East Indian	202,000
Do. Quantity in Sight ...	10,830,000
Do. Stocks in Liverpool	1,139,000
Afloat Americans	60,000
Do. Indian	11,000

WHEAT.

White Choice Karachi ...33 1-4
Do. Months—May-June.
Do. Name of Ports—London.—Sellers.
Red Karachi ...32 3-4
Do. Months—March-April.
Do. Name of Ports—London.—Sellers.
Tone—Quiet.

SOUTH AMERICAN.

Rosario Santa Fe-62lbs. ...31 2-8
Do. Months—March-April.

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN.

South Australian ...33 1-4
Do. Months—March-April.—Nominal.

SEEDS.

RAPESEED—
Yellow Gujarat, per 416 lbs. 85 p.c. ex-ship...44 3-4
Do. Months—April-May.
Do. Name of Ports—Dunkirk.—Sellers.
Yellow Cawnpore per 416 lbs 85 p.c. ex-ship., 46 1-2
Do. Months—May-June.
Do. Name of Ports—Dunkirk.—Sellers.
Brown Cawnpore ... 39 3-4
Do. Months—April-May—Value.
Do. Name of Ports—Amsterdam.
Tone of Rapeseed,—Quiet.
LINSEED—
Bombay per 416 lbs ex-ship ... 63 3-4
Do. Months—March-April—Sellers.
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp.
Tone of Linseed—Quiet.

MISCELLANEOUS.

COFFEE—
In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality).12 1-4—unchgd
RUBBER—
Para Rubber ...6—Sellers.—Quiet.
SUGAR—
German granulated sugar C. and F. India double bags. ...13 6 3-4—Sellers.
Do, Months of Shipment ...May-Aug.
Tone—Little doing.
Hungarian Crystals Sugar C & F India 13 1 1-2—Nominal.
Do. Months of Shipments ...April.
Tone—Quiet.
German Beet-root 88 p.c ...10 7 1-2—Sellers.
Months of Shipments ...April.
Tone—Demand limited.
E A R & Similar Crystals C & F India ...14 6 3-4
Months of Shipments ...April-August.
Tone—Very quiet prices rather easier.
Mauritius Crystals C & F Calcutta and Bombay ...12-1—Value.
Months of Shipments ... April.
Tone—Little doing.
Java Sugar—Unchanged.
General Tone—Unchanged. Very quiet.

DAILY EXPORTS—APRIL 8.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Circassia s—100 cwts tingerseed, and 100 cwts kangseed, M Champsey ; 30 bales wools E D Sassoon and Co ; 350 bales cotton, 2,000 cwts maize, Ralli Bros ; 91 bales wool, M J Joomabhoy and Co ; 200 bales cotton, Volkart Bros; 3 bales cotton, Ralli Bros ; 28 bales wool the Bombay Company ; 32 bales wool, Forbes Forbes Campbell and Co ; 525 cwts wheat 180 cwts gingellyseed, Doyal Tejpal.
City of Karachi s—25 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co ; 100 bales cotton, Diwadkar, and Co ; 235 cwts rapeseed, G Ramjee.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Circassia s—3,030 cwts wheat and 7,000 cwts linseed, 500 cwts rapeseed, 50 bales cotton, Ralli Bros ; 2,000 cwts gingellyseed, and 1,000 cwts groundnuts, Volkart Bros.
City of Karachi s—2,000 linseed, K Devchand.

FOR BARCELONA.

City of Karachi s—50 bales cotton, James Finlay and Co.

FOR PORT SAID.

Cecil s—4,000 cwts cottonseed, 3,000 cwts casterseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Circassia s—150 casks goat skins, Enrico N Stein.

FOR ANTWERP.

Bodlewell s—2,000 cwts linseed, K Devchand and Co ; 277 cwts linseed, Louis Dreyfus and Co ; 2,001 cwts linseed, S Cooverji and Co ; 6,000 cwts linseed, K Devchand.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Hingh Hull s—2,030 cwts rapeseed, N Luloobhoy.

FOR HAMBURG.

Armenia s—55 bales cotton, A Moritz and Co ; 150 cwts mustardseed, Forbes, Forbes Campbell and Co ; 176 bales hemp, M Moolji and Co ; 220 bales cotton, 1,001 cwts linseed, A Blascheck and Co ; 2,010 cwts linseed, Parikh Bros and Co ; 3 bales buffalo hides 31 bales cow hides, Nizamuddin and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Hindustan s—2,966 cwts linseed, C Boggiano and Co ; 4,002 cwts gingellyseed, E D Sassoon and Co ; 5,000 cwts gingellyseed, Volkart Bros ; 102 bales cotton, 5,120 cwts teelseed, Ralli Bros ; 2,000 cwts linseed Volkart Bros.

FOR NAPLES.

R Rubattino s—150 bales cotton, J A Begbie and Co ; 100 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co ; 400 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR VALETTA-MALTA.

R Rubtattino s—24 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Gerania s—220 bales cotton, the Bombay Company ; 220 bales cotton, A Moritz and Co ; 440 bales cotton, M Jethabhoy and Co ; 330 bales cotton, J A Begbie and Co ; 4,002 cwts gingellyseed, John Facheri ; 2,000 cwts linseed, Louis Dreyfus and Co ; 220 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.
Praga s—462 cwts gum, J Narbheram and Co ; 23 tons bangkok teak squares B Edulji Kashinath ; 1,000 cwts linseed, Louis Dreyfus and Co ; 115 bales cotton, Ralli Bros ; 110 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

FOR VENICE.

Praga s—405 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.
Gerania s—400 bales cotton, A Moritz and Co ; 500 bales cotton, M Jethabhoy and Co ; 700 bales cotton, Walter Pavri and Co ; 100 bales cotton, H E Bode and Sons ; 100 bales cotton, and 6,000 cwts castorseed, Ralli Bros ; 300 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

FOR FIUME.

Praga s—220 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co ; 110 bales cotton, J A Begbie and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Delta s—21 cases opium, P and O Company; 6 cases condiments, M Poonjaji and Sons ; 3 cases fish maws, A Hasson and Co ; 80 cases sharkfins, 15 cases Ranji 5 cases fish maws, K N Miani and Co ; 219 cwts shark fins, F A Moorarji ; 500 bales cotton, C Ebrahim and Co ; 200 bales twist, M M Essabhoy ; 150 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co ; 125 cwts shark fins, A Husein and Co ; 54 cwts raisin, M Jaferbhoy ; 25 cwts sharkfins, Vooka ; 35 cwts wheat, and 35 doffoor, A C M Hosein.
Capri s—1,000 cwts onions, R E Dadachanji.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Delta s—200 bales twist, M M Essabhoy ; 500 bales twist, C Ebrahim and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Capri s—200 bales cotton, Dinshaw D Currani and Co ; 2,203 bales cotton, the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha 1,600 bales cotton, Ralli Bros ; 1,000 bales cotton, Forbei Forbes Campbell and Co ; 100 bales cotton, H Goculdas and Co ; 400 bales cotton, N Futehally and Co ; 250 bales cotton, the Bombay Company ; 200 bales cotton, K Deoraj and Co ; 375 bales cotton, J A Begbie and Co.
Delta s—250 bales cotton, G Dossa and Co

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Capri s—300 bales cotton, Dinshaw D Currani and Co ; 950 bales cotton, the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

FOR MOJI.

Capri s—1,600 bales cotton, the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

FOR OSAKA.

Capri s—720 bales cotton, the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

CONFIDENT of completing his voyage round the world in his nine-ton yawl Pandora, Captain Blythe has reached the Falkland Islands, off Cape Horn, and left for St. Helene.

MR. Lloyd George's private secretary authorises the statement that "the allegation that the Chancellor's health is getting worse, and that he contemplates retirement is absolutely untrue."

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as, for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

DEATH.

BOILEAU—March 28, at the Presidency General Hospital, Calcutta, Brandram Theophilus, eldest son of the late Colonel G. W. Boileau, Old Catton Hall, Norfolk, England.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Excelsior Cinematograph, Novelty Theatre, three shows nightly, 7 to 8, 8-30 to 9-30 and 10 to 11 p.m. Great Attraction. "The Fall of Troy." A grand film based on Homer's Illiad.
Skating Rink : Practice Session, 8 to 9 a.m. Ladies Session, 9 to 10 a.m., Evening Sessions, 6 to 8 p. m. Saturday nights, 9-30 to 11-30. p.m.

Maxim: "The world judges a man by what he does, not by what he says he is going to do."—PHILADELPHIA COMMERCIAL.

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.—Gentlemen of the Special Jury are required to attend at the High Court today Monday), at 11 o'clock.

ISRAELITE SCHOOL, MAZAGON.—The annual distribution of prizes of the Israelite School will be this evening at 6 p.m. (S. T.) at the School premises at Mazagon Road. Mr. M. M. S. Gubbay, I. C. S., will preside and Mrs. Gubbay will give away the prizes.

FUND FOR ERECTING RESIDENCES FOR POOR PARSEES.—Dhunjeebhoy Edaljee Allbless Charitable Dispensary, under the management of the Trustees of "The Fund for Erecting Residences for Poor Parsees."—Total number of patients treated during the month of March, was 687, of which there were 36 males, 321 females, and 330 children.

LOST PROPERTY.—The Police have possession of the following articles awaiting claimants :—Silver bangles, waistcoat, umbrallas and sticks, watch and chain, shoes, cycle pedal, thargota, hats and caps, handbag, toe ring, copper pieces, G. C. notes, shawls, crankhandle, thoda, cycles, pearl, dhotee, spectacles, bedding, type-printing, keys and penknife, novels, and dogs.

ROYAL VISIT TO BOMBAY.—A preliminary meeting of the leading representatives and members of the different communities in Bombay, to consider what steps should be taken for the purpose of celebrating and commemorating in a suitable manner the approaching visit of Their Majesties the King-Emperor and the Queen-Empress, will be held in the Municipal Hall this afternoon at 5-15 p. m., (Bombay Time). Sir Basil Scott will preside.

A RAILWAY ACCIDENT.—On Saturday, Mr. G. F. Chalk, the Coroner, held an inquest at the Morgue, touching the death of Babu Narayen, a Hindu labourer, aged eighteen. It appeared from evidence that the deceased was employed in the New Docks. A railway train consisting of sixteen waggons was shunted into a siding in the Dock on Friday, and the deceased went to un-couple the engine from the train. As he found the coupling chain tight he asked the engine to "go ahead." The engine was moved and the deceased was caught between the buffers of the engine and the first waggon, and was killed. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

THE BAGHDAD RAILWAY.—On Saturday night at the Y. M. C. A., Wodehouse Road, Mr. Stanley Reed gave a short lecture on "the Baghdad Railway." Mr. Reed traced the development of railway enterprise in Asia Minor from its beginning. It seemed strange for the Baghdad Railway to come forth as a German undertaking, since so short a time ago as 1879-1880 British influence was so supreme that anything asked for would have been granted. The financial side of the undertaking was dealt with at length, and it was shown how ingenious was the "iniquitous kilmetric guarantee" that Germany had wrung from Turkey. By way of showing that the trump card of railway enterprise in this part of the continent was held by Britain, Mr. Reed referred to the proposed railway from Baku to Kerman and on to Quetta, which among other things would provide a more direct overland route to India, would be more profitable, less costly, and would possess advantages of nearly every kind superior to those of the Baghdad Railway. Mr. Jamess McDonald presided.

MOTOR CAR ACCIDENTS.—On Friday evening, motor-car No. 979, belonging to Mr. Mia Mahomed Chhotani, was being driven along Worlee Road by his chauffeur Sheikh Hoosein Sheikh Mahomed, when a Hindu boy named Dhonda Bala, aged nine years, rushed out of his house and ran across the road. In his attempt to get to the other side of the road he was knocked down by the car and was injured. Three of his ribs were broken and his stomach ruptured and he succumbed to the injuries in a short time. The evidence recorded at the inquest held on Saturday at the Morgue, by Mr. G. F. Chalk, the Coroner, showed that the car was on the proper side of the road and that it was being driven at a moderate speed and that the chauffeur had blown the horn. The jury returned a verdit of accidental death.—Motor car No. 851, belonging to the French Motor Car Company, and driven by one Rama Bana, was turning from Bellasis Road into Clare Road, at 6. p.m. on Friday, when a Goaness ayah, named Roza, aged fifteen years, who was crossing the road with two children, one in her arms and the other holding her hand, got confused and fell. One of the children fell and sustained a simple fracture of the right hand. She was treated at the J. J. Hospital.

EXCELSIOR CINEMATOGRAPH.

The picture, "The Fall of Troy" was greatly appreciated by the audience at the Novelty Theatre, Bombay, on Saturday and Sunday nights. The beautiful scenery, the clever acting and dresses and armour make the film a unique one. The great war scenes are shown with fidelity. A special setting of band music was arranged to suit the picture. There are some excellent comic films in addition, including "Foolshead goes shooting" which proved irresistibly funny to the audience. An Arctic picture is also on the programme and we advise no one to miss this week's show, which is an undoubtedly good one.

TEN YEARS FOR ASSAULT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)
INDORE, MARCH 6.

The man; Badri, who committed a murderous assault on Rai Bahadur Pandit Nand Lal, Extra Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General in Central India, in November last, has been convicted by the Sessions Court, Indore, and sentenced to ten years' penal servitude.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY COL. E. W. L. DUNLOP, V. D.

Bombay, 10th April.

294. The Competition for the Divisional and Provincial Medal will take place at Ghat Kopar on Sunday the 23rd instant and the Ranges will be available for practice on 16th, 17th and 19th instant.
Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 6 a.m.
295. Arms—Members in possession of Arms and Accoutrements must return the same to Head-Quarters at once.

A. L. CARTWRIGHT, Capt.,
Adjt. B. V. R.

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

For health, beauty and luxury, use the "ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP," which, Lady Constance Howard writes, "is pleasant to use and whitens and softens the skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Countess of Westmeath, Lady White Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy Nevill and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning!—When buying the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap see that the name and figure head of Albionjare on the wrapper. sold by Chemists, Grocers, etc,

BOMBAY HIGH COURT.

SECOND CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

Alleged Falsification.

AT a fifth sitting of the Second Criminal Sessions of the Bombay High Court, on Saturday, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Robertson and a Common Jury concluded the hearing of the case in which Kalidas Keshowji stood charged with falsifying accounts.
Mr. Dara Settna conducted the prosecution, the accused was defended by Mr. Thucker.
The charge was with regard to an entry of the 15th May, in which Rs. 10 were credited to the accused and to meet which an entry alleged to be of Rs. 57-4 was altered into Rs. 47-4 in the books of account of a Marwari firm called Shivnarayan Ganesh and Company.
After hearing the evidence and inspecting the various books of account, the jury unanimously found the accused not guilty and his Lordship acquitted and discharged him.
The Sessions were then adjourned till this morning.

CLAIM FOR DAMAGES.

Suit Dismissed.

ON the Original Side of the Bombay High Court, on Saturday, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Beaman disposed of the suit by Gulam Hussein Bundeally Somji against the Deutsche Ost Africa Line to recover Rs. 5,500 with interest and costs.
Mr. M. A. Jinnah with the Hon'ble the Advocate-General, Mr. J. D. Inverarity, Mr. E. B. Raikes and Mr. G. R. Lowndes, instructed by Messrs. Matubhai, Jamietram and Madan, appeared for the plaintiff; Mr. W. C. J. Shortt and Mr. Henry Campbell, instructed by Messrs. Crawford Brown and Coy., were for the defendents.
The plaintiff stated he was a merchant and commission agent carrying on business at Bombay and Zanzibar. The defendants were carriers of goods and carried on business in Bombay, Zanzibar and other places. In June 1908, 3,832 bags of rice belonging to him were put on board the s.s. "Governeur" of the defendent Company who undertook to carry the goods to Zanzibar and deliver the same safely at that place. The defendants failed to provide a sea worthy vessel on the voyage and when the steamer arrived in Zanzibar in July 1908, they failed to deliver 78 and 222 bags out of the goods and instead they illegally and wrongfully handed the same to the Customs authorities for destruction under the pretence that they were damaged and liable to be destroyed. He, therefore, prayed for a decree for the above amount as damages.
The defendants denied that they failed to provide a sea worthy vessel. They said that they were unable to deliver the bags as they were damaged by salt water on the voyage by reason of the rough weather encountered by the steamer. The bags were condemned by the Zanzibar Government as being unfit for human consumption and were destroyed under the orders of Government. They denied negligence and submitted that they were not liable for the damage done to the goods. They also raised several technical defences and submitted that the suit should be dismissed with costs.
After hearing the evidence, his Lordship held that the vessel was a sea worthy one and that the plaintiff had failed to establish his allegations. His Lordship, accordingly, dismissed the suit with costs.

CLAIM FOR COSTS.

ON the Original Side of the Bombay High Court, on Saturday, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Dinshaw Davar concluded the hearing of the suit brought by Messrs. Payne and Company against Pirojshaw N. Patel for their attorney and client costs incurred during the matrimonial suit brought by the defendant against his wife Soonabai.
Mr. F. E. Dinshaw, who had attended that matter was examined on behalf of the plaintiffs. Witness said he had considered the whole matter and he was prepared to give credit for certain items. He said he had received Rs. 2,400 from Soonabai's father as advances, but he said he would not be justified in giving credit for that sum, for it was agreed at the time that if the firm succeeded in obtaining attorney and client costs, this sum should be returned to the father. Besides he would use that sum towards the payment of certain items that were unrecoverable.
Arguments were then heard on the legal aspect of the case and his Lordship reserved judgment.

HIGH COURT.—APRIL 10.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE DAVAR and the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE ROBERTSON.)
At 2-15 p.m.

For Judgment on Rule Nisi.

756-07 Taskurdas and Co Ahmedbhoy Hubibbhoy vs Sir Dinshaw Manockji Petit Bart and others Peetonji R K and Co Saroff D and D.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE RUSSELL.)

After the Appellate Side Work is over.

For Partly Consent Decree and Partly Exparte Decree.

594-08 Daphtary F and D Ramkrishna Chintaman Shroff vs woman Nana Shroff and others Bhaishankar K and G.
Long Causes

1119-09 Raghavaya B and N Mangalore Ramrao vs Kikabhai Premchand and others, Edgelow G W and Co
1174-09 Chitnis M and M Anaji Laxman Sakharam vs Narotamdas Anandji Mansukhlal J and H
958-09 Madhowji K and Co Bala alias Rama Kamlia vs Gopal Nagoo Patel and others, In person, Madhowji K and Co Mirza M and M
22-08 Mulla and M The Hon'ble the Advocate General of Bombay vs Jethabhai Ardeshir Seth and others, F P Pavri.
594-08 Daphtory F and D Ramkrishna Chintaman Shroff vs Waman Nana Shroff and others Bhaishanker K and G.
160-10 Khanderao L and M Maria Catherina Misquitta, vs Dominic Pascoal Louis and others Smitham B and Co Khanderao L and M.
256-10 Payne and Co Ramchandra Mulooji and another vs Shivram Mullooji and others Judah and Co Payne and Co.
142-10 Edgelow G W and Co Hargowandas Nagindas vs Panachand Manchand Daphtary F and D
224-10 Thakordas and Co Ibrahim Haji Mohidin vs Khimji Dayal and others Bhaishankar K and G
808-07 Smetham B and Co Bhai Daribhai widow vs Kalliandas Vithaldas Petonji R K and Co
92-10 Matubhai J and M Hathibhai Ishwarbhai and others vs Fatmaboo widow and others J R Patell and Co Jamshedji R and D
269-09 Bhaishankar K and G Manji Keshowji vs Trikhamdas Naranji Little and Co
774 09 Payne and Co Azoolnissa Begamai vs Banu Begum widow and another Mirza H and M
335-10 Payne and Co Siddick Hajee Hossein vs Sakoor Haji

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The B I S N Co's steamer Chanda, 2,951 tons, Captain J O Tice, arrived in harbour on Saturday from London March 4, with a general cargo and passengers.

The steamer Seirstad, 617 tons, Captain A Larsen, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Singapore March 21, with a cargo of timber.

The B and P S N Co's steamer Hoseinee, 913 tons, Captain T Hughes, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Jeddah March 21, with a general cargo, specie, and 50 packages explosives and passengers.

The B I S N Company's steamer Linga, 951 tons, Captain H M Cuthbsh, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Karachi April 6, with a general cargo and passengers.

The P and O S N Co's steamer Caledonia, 3,529 tons, Captain W Hayward, sailed on Saturday for London with a general cargo and passengers.

The steamer Fenay Lodge, 2,075 tons, Captain N J English, sailed on Saturday for Antwerp with a general cargo.

The B I S N Co's steamer Ocloharia, 3,436 tons, Captain J Kennedy, sailed on Saturday for Galle for order with ballast.

The B I S N Co's steamer Nerbudda, 1,960 tons, Captain J Kilner, sailed on Saturday for Rangoon, etc, with a general cargo and passengers.

The steamer Bampton, 2,796 tons, Captain C E Topp, sailed on Saturday for Hull and Rotterdam, with a general cargo.

The steamer Ivydeen, 2,277 tons, Captain J H Binks, sailed on Saturday for Calcutta with ballast.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Cumming 3,108 tons, Captain J. B. Gooslay, arrived in harbour on Sunday from Liverpool March 14, with a general cargo.

The steamer Indiana, 3,869 tons O. Tanzal, arrived in Bombay harbour on Sunday from Calcutta March 27, with a cargo of coal.

The Hansa Line steamer Wartenfels, 2834 tons, Captain H. Remiers, arrived in harbour on Sunday from Hamburg March 2, with a general cargo.

The steamer Claverley 2,449 tons, C. Cragh, arrived in harbour on Sunday from Cardiff March 8, with a cargo of coal.

The steamer Ariadne Christine, 2,163 tons, Captain J. Tindall, arrived in harbour on Sunday from Newport January 10, with ballast.

The Hansa Line steamer Trautenfels, 2,932 tons, Captain F. Hajars, arrived in harbour on Sunday from New York March 3, with a general cargo and kerosin oil.

The B I S N Company's steamer Obra, 3,521 tons, Captain H J Brooks, arrived in harbour on Sunday from Bahrein April 2, with ballast.

The steamer President, 2,086 tons, Captain P Bremer arrived in harbour on Sunday from Dareslam March 26, with a general cargo and passengers.

The B I S N Company's steamer Dwarka, 759 tons, Captain W Moxon, arrived in Bombay harbour on Sunday from Buschra April 1, with a general cargo and passengers.

The B and P S N Company's steamer Nasseri, 911 tons, Captain A E Watson arrived in harbour on Sunday from Buschra March 31, with a general cargo, opium and passengers.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

H M S Hyacinth.....Capt J D Dick R N ...Royal Navy
H M S Fox.....Capt Allen.....T Hunt, O S I, R N ... Royal Navy
H M S Sphinx.....Comdr J Harvey R N.....Special Service Steamer
R I M S Elphinstone.....Lt Comdr A St C Bowden R I Marine
R I M S General Brackenbury .....Lt Comdr Robinson Target Towing Steamer

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—April 8.

Alexandra	3483 Reid	
Budrie	1613 Jones	B & P S N Co
Blakemoor	2408 Knott	W & A Graham & Co
Banda	3794 Corlyer	P & O S N Co
Caledonian	3540 McIher	M Maritimes & Co
Countess Warwick	2568 Prentices	W & A G & Co
Dumra	762 Manley	M M & Co
Gaslar	2743 Schloder	Volkart Bros
Gymerlo	3558 Williams	E Tajbhoy
Glenmoor	1983 Rodgers	W & A Graham & Co
Greemore	3326 Hunter	
Hoseinee	993 Hughes	B & P S N Co
Hatsmat	3584 Peters	
Linga	951 Cutbush	M M & Co
Salfi	502 Baldwin	B & P S N Co
Shah Jehan	2566 Born	Shah S N Co
Salectte	2391 Lewellin	P & O Co
Seirstad	617 Larsen	F F Campbell & Co
Uriana	3384 Carey	M M & Co
Warora	2564 Maude	N F M M & Co
Warconga	1609 Bamber	M M & Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—April 8.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
B Shah Ameer	1921	Cresack	Cocoanda	12-4	Bo & H S N Co
C & R Armenia	3386	Rohale	Hamburg via Karachi	13-4	W & A Graham & Co
G Mohammadi	1261	Geddis	Jeddah	11-4	B & P S N & Co
K Haig Hall	3068	Owen	Dunkirk	15-4	W & A Graham & Co
M Salimba	1607	Butler	Bareh	17-4	M M & Co
O Bodlewell	2209	Smiles	Antwerp	12-4	W & A Graham & Co
Q Cecil	2210	Lovik	Port Said	11-4	W & A G & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Glenmoor	1988	Rodgers	Maryport	15-4	W & A Graham & Co
2 Circasia	4326	Osborne	Liverpool	15-4	W & A Graham & Co
3 Capri	3713	Figari	Hongkong	16-4	Rubattino Line
4 R Rubattino	2682	Mancini	Genoa	15-4	Rubattino Line
5 Hindustan	2339	Mashall	Genoa	11-4	T Morrison & Co
7 Prags	2386	Dabcevich	Trieste	16-4	A L S N Co
10 & 11 Chanda	3951	Tice	Antwerp	26-4	M M & Co
12 Delta	4786	Martin	China	12-4	P & O S N Co
15 City of Karachi	3566	Morrison	Liverpool	11-4	K Nixon & Co
16 Dunster	2869	Dunning	Antwerp	9-4	J Mackintosh & Co

H W P D

Indravati	513	Fakeera	N F N F	Bo S N Co Ld
Kaveri	552	Ahmed	B'nager	8-4 Bo S N Co Ld
Saraswati	433	Ebrahim	Karachi	8-4 Bo S N Co Ld
Batrunji	547	Esmail	Mangalore	10-4 Bo S N Co Ld

H W V D

Linga	951	Cutbush	Karachi	10-4 M M & Co

M W D D

Somali	1615	Staffen	Zanzibar	16-4 A S & Co

ARRIVALS.

Apl.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From
8	Chanda	Tice	Antwerp, Mar 4
	Seirstad	Larsen	S'pore, Mar 21
	Hoseinee	Hughes	Jeddah, Mar 24
	Linga	Cutbush	Karachi, Apr 7
9	Clan Cumming	Jousay	Liverpool, M. 14
	Indiana	Tonzal	Calcutta, Mar 27
	Wartenfels	Remiers	Hamburg, Mar 2
	Claverley	Cragh	Cardiff, Mar 8
	Ariadne	Christine	Tindall, Newport Jan 10
	Trautenfels	Hajars	NewYork Mar 3
	Obra	Brooks	Bahrein, Apr 2
	President	Bremer	Daresalam M2 6
	Dwarka	Moxon	Buschra Apr 1
	Nasseri	Watson	Buschra, Mar 11
	S Y Lysistrata	Bennett	Villefranche, Fl

DEPARTURES.

Apl.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
8	Caledonia	Haywatd	London
	Fenay Lodge	English	Antwerp
	Ocloharia	Kennedy	Galle for Order
	Nerbudda	Kilner	Rangoon
	Bampton	Topp	Hull & R'dam
	Ivydeen	Benks	Calcutta

The following vessels began to load on Saturday:—
Steamer Chanda, for Antw rp.
„ a Geranis, for Trieste, etc
a To arrive.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Anchor Line steamer Olympia, homeward bound passed Suez on the 6th instant.

The B I S N Co's steamer Jelunga, left Portsaid on the afternoon of the 7th instant and the same Co's steamer Chyebassa, left Portsaid on the afternoon of the 7th instant.

In the parliamentary papers the Colonial Secretary states that India will be represented at the Imperial Conference by the Secretary of State for India.

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AND
H. E. General Sir O'MOORE CREAGH, V.C., G.C.B., I.A., Commander-in-Chief in India.
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Secretary and Treasurer.

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BRAND	Prices. Rs. a. p.	
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White Rose, 150 deg.	5 12 2	„ „
Chester, 126 deg.	4 12 2	„ „
Devoe's Brilliant, 125 deg.	4 8 2	„ „
Monkey, 125 deg.	4 8 2	„ „
Elephant, 125 deg.	4 8 0	per two tins.
„ 125 deg. (in Bulk)	3 9 0	per 8 gallons.

The Company's Local Agents sell all or any of the above oils at the prices stated. Deliveries of bulk oil on Malabar Hill and Cumballa Hill are made at half an anna extra charge for coolie hire to cover the increased cost of haulage.
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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications of a literary character should be addressed to The Editor, and all communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters generally should be addressed to the General Manager. Communications should not be addressed to any individual member of the staff

Postal letters and covers should be addressed Box 209, General Post Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.
Monday, 10th April, 1911.

MAHOMEDAN EDUCATION IN MADRAS.

If there had hitherto been one respect more than any other in which the epithet "benighted" was applied with reason to the Southern Presidency, it was in the matter of the intellectual and material status of the numerous Mahomedan community of the Province. Scattered over several districts of the Province, there are numbers of Mahomedan families of ancient lineage and great historic traditions. Many of them are still wealthy and influential, but several, on the other hand, have been sinking steadily in both social and material status. Among the lower orders of the community, there is a vast and deplorable mass of ignorance, superstition and poverty, and, while all this is attributable to a variety of causes which have been operating individually or conjointly during the many decades which have intervened since Moslem power and ascendancy began to wane, there can be no doubt that the most patent cause of Mahomedan degeneracy in the South, as in other parts of India, has been the extraordinary apathy, excusable to a certain degree, but culpable for the most part, on the part of Mahomedans, whatever their social stratum, to imitate the more enterprising and long-headed among the non-Mahomedan communities in taking advantage of the educational facilities placed within their reach by the State. In several respects, the facilities provided for Mahomedans have been of an exceptionally generous character, so much so that other sections of the population have murmured with some reason of favouritism and partiality. Unhappily, it has turned out that the intellectual advancement of the Mahomedans in the South has, on the whole, been least where the generosity of the State has been most marked, and a very striking example of this is furnished by the case of the Moplahs of the Malabar Coast, who are as interesting a subject of study for the mere educationist as for the ethnologist and the psychologist. Indeed, when we survey the whole question of Mahomedan educational progress in the Province, we cannot but be struck by the fact that wherever the rate has been appreciable, mere stress of circumstances together with unusually favourable environments is largely, if not entirely, accountable for whatever has been achieved, and in saying this, there is not the slightest intention or desire to undervalue either the endeavours of the State or the general character of its methods.

When we examine the problem of Mahomedan education in yet another light to-day, there is some reason for calling to mind the good old maxim that constant dripping will wear away even the hardest rock. To be plain, there are at the present moment indications, unmistakable though still only slight, that the perseverance of the State is at length having the effect of disintegrating the hard rock of Mahomedan educational apathy and obstinacy. There is also good reason for believing that the wholesome political and intellectual restlessness which pervades the Moslem world in Upper India, and chiefly that portion of it over which Aligarh casts its beneficent shadow, is beginning to extend to the South, for here and there is to be observed a genuine and earnest desire for the acquisition of something more than a mere smattering of education, for that higher culture which endows its possessor with rich political, social and material gifts, which wins for him the cherished privileges of prestige and honour and trust among his fellows. Even as recently as a decade back, the South Indian Mahomedan with the hall-mark of a University was practically unknown. In 1908-9, there were as many as 34 Mahomedans in Arts Colleges in the Presidency, and though in 1909-10, the number was only 69, we do not think the fall can be ascribed to any real diminution of the desire for higher education which has arisen among the community. That narrow sectarian prejudices against the acquisition of knowledge are at length yielding, and that the wise words of the Prophet, "seek knowledge even into China," are getting to be increasingly appreciated is to be inferred from the circumstance that as many as 22 of the Mahomedan students in Collegiate institutions in 1909-10 were in the Madras Christian College. The more general statistics show that Mahomedan education progressed appreciably during the year, the number of institutions specially intended for them having risen from 2,049 to 2,147, and the number of pupils from 87,025 to 97,287. Moreover, the numbers in all classes of institutions, public and private, advanced from 128,835, including 24,867 girls, to 136,428, including 26,317 girls. The percentage of pupils under instruction to the total Mahomedan population of school-going age rose from 34·9 to 37, but there was much variation in the figures for the several districts.

In respect of secondary education, while there has been progress, the statistics provoke the inference that the rate might have been much better, and it is even more disappointing to read that of 154 Mahomedan candidates for the Matriculation, only 20 passed, giving a lower average than that for the Province as a whole. We need hardly say that on the progress and popularity of secondary education depends very largely the diffusion of University education and, above all, of the culture which is so essential to social and political evolution. As against the somewhat disappointing character of secondary education, we have the encouraging fact that elementary education moved forward very tangibly, the number of pupils in elementary schools for the Mahomedans rising from 49,117 to 57,311. Taking all public elementary schools together, the number of Mahomedan pupils in this stage of instruction was 88,724, including 15,223 girls, three of the latter, it is interesting to observe, being found in primary schools for European girls. Having regard to the singular ideas entertained by Mahomedans of the lowest and ignorant orders on the subject of female education and of woman's position in Society and in the general scheme of creation, we cannot as yet look for figures such as would gladden the hearts of enthusiasts. It is sufficiently encouraging though to be told that in the Madras Presidency, where the emancipation of the Moslem from intellectual bondage has only just commenced, the year 1909-10 witnessed a rise from 24,867 to 26,317 in the number of Mahomedan females under instruction in all classes and grades of existing educational institutions. In the near future, we may hope for an appreciable expansion of female education, since in the year named there were in all 38 Mahomedan female students being trained as school mistresses. What seems to be a desideratum in this particular direction is that facilities for the training of Mahomedan women as teachers should be extended to more districts, these facilities at present being apparently limited to the City of Madras and the two mofussil towns of Guntur and Calicut. The system of scholarships was as usual applied in a fairly liberal spirit towards the special encouragement of Mahomedan education, and one fact which may be specially mentioned in this connection is that 20 Moplah students of the Government School of Commerce, Calicut, were helped with special scholarships. It may be pointed out that the vernacular class attached to this school is a unique little institution, which imparts a good practical training in certain commercial subjects through the medium of the Malayalam languages, the pupils being subjected at the end of their course to an examination intended, not as a passport to public service, but purely as a means of ascertaining the extent to which their training has fitted them for commercial and trading pursuits. The justification of this Institution is to be found firstly in the fact that the Moplahs are instinctively a race of merchants and traders, and, secondly, in the circumstance that there has been no lack of pupils since the class was organised several years ago.

CHARGES TO DURBAR VISITORS.

Magnificent as will be the scenes at next year's Coronation Durbar, more magnificent than those at any similar assemblage in India, the visitor will have to pay proportionately for the privilege of witnessing them. The expense of ten days or a fortnight's stay in Delhi, during the Durbar, to say nothing of the passage out and home and possible touring after the spectacles in the Moghul capital are over, will be such as only very well-to-do people can afford. As far as Indian residents are concerned, we should imagine that beyond those whom official duty will call to the scene, there will not be many who will not be deterred from a stay at Delhi during the Durbar weeks by the prospect of excessive charges and possible discomfort. In speaking of the latter, we do not seek to cast any reflection upon the work of the Government officers who are making the arrangements for the Durbar camps. They are, for the most part, experienced men who have had knowledge of previous assemblages of the kind and are putting forth their best efforts to make their arrangements as near perfection as possible. However, whenever such a huge assemblage occurs, and whenever any town becomes so overcrowded as Delhi inevitably must be during the fateful two weeks, it is inevitable that discomfort must be suffered by individuals. The Committee which has had the organisation of Durbar affairs entrusted to it is now sitting daily, and will very soon, it is hoped, have decided upon every detail of its arrangements. In the principal "Visitors' Camp" it will provide for the two hundred members of Parliament and other highly-placed visitors who are expected to come to India, and these, it is understood at present, will be charged Rs. 150 per day or at least £ 100 for their stay in Delhi. This, though not yet officially issued as the rate to be charged, may be taken as having been practically decided. Each visitor as a matter of fact will cost Government more, but lest people be scared away by prohibitive prices, it is extremely unlikely that anything higher than the figure we have quoted will be charged. In a second camp, where the accommodation will be of a less generous character, the probable charge will be Rs. 120 per day; and in a third camp, where the occupants will have to cater for themselves, the charge is expected to be Rs. 90. These very high rates are occasioned not by the luxurious furnishing of the camps, but by the excessive prices which are being placed everywhere on Durbar contracts. Everyone in or near Delhi, who has a bungalow or a piece of ground to let, or anything which he thinks he may sell to the Durbar Committee, places at once the most exorbitant price upon it. Eight or ten-roomed bungalows have been offered at rents of even Rs. 20,000 for ten days, and the enormous rates which are being charged for other commodities are similarly excessive, if not altogether in proportion. Gharries are to cost from Rs. 30 to Rs. 40 per day according to their condition. It is absurd, of course, that such exorbitant prices should be successfully demanded, but at present there seems to be no remedy. Government, we believe, have not made an extravagant estimate of the cost. A business man with experience in catering for tourists assured us that unless there is a considerable fall in prices, it will be impossible to provide comfortable accommodation at anything less than Rs. 120 per day.

THE YEMEN.

The telegram which we publish this morning shows that the relief of Sanaa, the capital of Yemen, by the Turkish force which was sent up into the hills after the relief, and reinforcement of the garrison at Menakha, was only accomplished after heavy fighting. The probability is then that the rebels have suffered a severe blow in this second decisive defeat, and it is not unreasonable to expect that they will require several weeks, if not some months, to recuperate and reinforce their troops. It would probably be too much to presume that the Turks have approached the end of the struggle, for all along the Arabs have shown a determination to prolong hostilities to the bitter end and have received encouragement from their earlier successes. However, with Sanaa, now held by a strong Turkish garrison and with the hot weather approaching, they will no doubt deem it wise to draw off for some time, to enable them to deliver a more determined assault. While the Turks are engaged in what is proving their most severe struggle with their unruly subjects in Yemen, it is interesting to learn that quite recently the beginnings were made in the construction of a difficult engineering work, the necessity for which is dictated principally by military considerations on account of the many campaigns which the Turks have had to undertake in this region. We refer to the Hodeida-Sanaa Railway. This cannot naturally have any effect on the present campaign, for the first section only has just been commenced, and it is by no means certain that the whole scheme will be undertaken. This projected railway, however, has especial interest for readers in Western India, as it is stated that the country through which it must pass presents engineering difficulties similar to though even greater than those which have been successfully encountered in the Bhor Ghaut. The distance from Hodeida on the coast to Sanaa in the hills at a height of 7,658 feet is as the crow flies about 150 miles. However, it has been found entirely impossible to construct a railway by this route, and should the line eventually arrive at Sanaa, it will certainly have to do so in a very circuitous manner. Surveying the usual route taken by the camel caravans, this was found practicable for a certain distance, and it is in this direction that the first section is being constructed from Hodeida to Obal, a distance of 116 kilometres. The first sod of the railway was cut early in March by General Izzat Pasha, and as soon as funds will permit it is intended to push it on as far as Menakha, the important town at the foot of the hills which was also recently closely besieged. The work is being done for the Turkish Government by a French syndicate, and they have also been authorised to survey the country between Hodeida and Beit-el-Fakip and from the last-named place by a route making a considerable detour to the south-east to Sanaa. This route to Sanaa will be an exceedingly circuitous one and will not touch Menakha, but it is by far the most practicable. Even here, however, the engineers will have enormous difficulties to overcome, apart from the apathetic and hostile attitudes which may be expected from the tribesmen.

Some of the Sapper and Pioneer regiments employed in road making and levelling operations at Delhi, in preparation for the Durbar, will probably have to remain in camp until towards the end of May.

The Excise auction sales at Rangoon for toddy, foreign and country liquors, for the current official year fetched Rs. 10,09,700 against Rs. 6,44,800 last year, an increase of three lakhs and about seventy-five thousand.

It is stated that during his visit to the Bashahi Mosque of Lahore, the Viceroy advised the Anjumani Islamia to have the domes restored on the minarets of the mosque according to the old plans.

A local Committee has been formed at Nellore, to raise funds for the Moslem University with Khan Bahadur Kadir Navaz Khan Sahib as President and the Collector headed the list with a month's salary.

News from Jelallabad shows that the Dorunta Canal, first sod of which was cut by the Amir himself on Nauroz Day, is to be finished within a year. Orders to that effect have been issued, and local labour is to be used to its full extent.

It is notified that an officer of the Indian Medical Service, who cannot, on grounds of public convenience, be granted study leave in time to qualify himself, while in the rank of Captain for accelerated promotion, shall have the concession of accelerated promotion open to him for a period of four years, after his promotion to the rank of Major in the ordinary course.

The four naval officers who have been selected by the Admiralty for training in aviation at the Royal Aero Club's grounds at Eastchurch are Lieut. Charles Rumney Samson, R.N., Lieut. Reginald Gregory, R. N., Lieut. Arthur Murray Longmore, R. N., and Lieut. Gilbert Vernon Wildman-Lushington, Royal Marine Art. These officers made their first flights as passengers with Mr. G. B. Cockburn at Eastchurch on March 16.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

FRANCE AND ARBITRATION.

M. Stolypin's Downfall.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)
PARIS, March 25.

Any arrangement that may tend to lighten the heavy burdens which the present situation imposes on the Powers will be welcomed here, as France's policy has tended all these years to the preservation of peace. At the same time, the French Government cannot be expected to take the leading intistive on the Continent. If the whole question of the expediency of a series of arbitration treaties were brought before the Powers at large it would certainly play a beneficent part in the discussion, and surely this ought to suffice. As is only natural, M. Jaures is enthusiastic at the prospect which has thus been opened before the world, and he argues that if such an agreement were concluded between England and the United States, their example would be followed elsewhere. He writes:—When several nations have placed themselves outside the laws of war, these partial systems of peace will soon amalgamate with one another. Thus, two peoples united by an arbitration treaty to a third will be naturally led to union between themselves and so, through intermediaries, rapprochements will be effected which, if they had been attempted by direct means, would have been difficult of achievement. It is the diplomacy of arbitration which is coming. Will France understand this, and play at this very important period of the world's history the part that she can play? France's co-operation can be reckoned on if this initiative assumes a more extended form, and if the general feeling is favourable to the scheme. At the same time, the whole question must be made perfectly clear to a nation of which prudence is now a distinctive quality. M. Gervais, a Socialist-Radical, and a Senator for the Seine, in the "Aurore." Referring to Sir Edward Grey's recent utterances, says:—There is no doubt that, without exaggerating their value, these affirmations of an ideal of peace to be realised by arbitration and justice cannot but serve the cause of concord among men and of entente between interests. But this does not mean that it will be so, and so keenly is this felt that at the very moment when the blessings of peace are being proclaimed, the nations are asked for ever increasing efforts to assure to themselves the benefit of more and more powerful armies and navies. This portion of the speech, although very sensational, does not characterise this matter exactly from the political point of view which interests us. . . . A certain air of complacency towards Germany, to which we have been accustomed, should be noted by us, M. Gervais continues, and he goes on to ask: Or is this national lassitude? Do the declarations relative to the limitation of armaments reflect the real uneasiness of a Government that forsees great internal commotions resulting from this formidable effort which is demanded of a people to feed at the same tame two sources of tremendous expenses, those of war and social questions. People are wondering if it is so, and it is of paramount importance that they should know exactly.

RUSSIAN PREMIER'S DOWNFALL.

In St. Petersburg just now each party, fancying the ground is free, is eager to obtain its own innings. Some call for a strong reactionary Cabinet; others maintain that the country can be saved only by moderate Liberals; many deplore the fall of the ex-Premier, and demand his immediate return. This last consummation can no longer be compassed owing to the somewhat awkward form assumed by the articulate dissatisfaction of M. Stolyin's party. They exposed the Crown unnecessarily to newspaper criticisms, which seem calculated to weaken salutary respect for the monarchical principle, which has not yet lost its hold on the country. M. Stolypin, in order to ensure a majority for his bill in the Council of the Empire, had secured the Monarch's approbation, partly by introducing deputations from the Western Provinces, who lauded the Government measure in the name of the local Russian population. Armed with the Emperor's approval, M. Stolypin had the Conservatives of the Upper Chamber summoned and informed of the Tsar's desire to see the bill become law. Many members of the party, resenting this attempt to fetter their liberty, protested, and indicted a letter to the Tsar professing loyal attachment to the Monarch, setting forth their objections to the bill, and announcing their resolve to vote according to their convictions. This letter was not forwarded to his Majesty by the dignitary serving as intermediary between the Crown and the Upper Chamber. Then the Conservatives delegated M. Trepoff, who laid the matter before the Monarch and explained that the deputations from the provinces whose praise of the measure had impressed his Majesty were not genuine spokesmen for the Russian interests there, but mere friends of the Premier. Thereupon the Emperor authorised M. Trepoff to inform the Conservatives that they might vote according to their conscience. M. Stolypin knew nothing of all this, and when it resulted in his utter defeat he resented what his followers term the undue influence of the Crown, but the Conservatives retort that he himself made extensive use of the Crown influence to drive every measure through the Upper Chamber by pleading the Emperor's desire, and that his conversion to a more Parliamentary doctrine is subsequent to his fall. Anyhow, it was not until the day after the adverse vote that the Premier was informed of M. Trepoff's visit to the Palace, and then he resigned office orally, keeping his official resignation back a couple of days to allow his Majesty to disavow M. Trepoff.

THIS INARTICULATE ULTIMATUM

to the Crown has caused much heartburning among staunch Monarchists, and renders M. Stolypin's return to power now or in the near future most unlikely. The solid and permanent opinion of the country, as expressed by the President of the Budgetary Committee, the President of the Octobrist party and others, strongly favours the appointment of M. Kokoffsteff to the Premiership, and anticipates beneficial results from the rule of a Minister, whose influence upon several State departments, as well as his own, has been invariably exerted upon the side of wise moderation. In particular, stress is laid upon the circumstance that during the recent dispute with China, M. Kokoffsteff had the publication of China's first reply postponed for several days lest its effect on the Exchange should prove mischievous. The ex-Premier's chagrin is manifested in his refusal to preside at the Cabinet Council to-morrow, although the official authorisation to resign has not yet been published. M. Stolypin has relinquished the presidency of the Cabinet to M. Kokoffsteff, and is making preparations to retire to his country house in the province of Kovno. He has also countermanded all his official dinners. The Minister of Public Instruction and the Procurator of the Holy Synod will probably follow the Premier, who appointed them, into retirement. The condition of the health of the Minister of Foreign Affairs is unhappily far from satisfactory. The temporary loss of M. Sazonoff's services to the Empire at this conjuncture is grievous.

REMARKABLE SITUATION.

The absolute Monarch and his powerful Minister have come together, discussed their differences, and deliberated on methods of compromise, but have reached no definite conclusion yet. M. Stolypin continues to discharge his official duties pending the Monarch's decision, and if the pourparlers end satisfactorily he may at any moment withdraw his resignation altogether and exercise far greater power than ever. On his return to St. Petersburg, a report spread like wildfire that the Emperor, recognising in M. Stolypin the unique Russian, really indispensable to the welfare of the nation, had stretched a point and magnanimously given way to his uncompromising Minister. The Conservatives of the Trepoff group were in despair; more moderate politicians were overjoyed. Only yesterday, M. Stolypin's relatives and friends assured all who cared to listen that the Premier's decision to quit office was immutable unless the Emperor would comply with his demands, publicly express confidence in the Premier, and discourage unauthorised interlopers between the Cabinet and the monarch like Senator Trepoff. Many Monarchists deprecated this attitude, which they consider tantamount to an ultimatum. The Tsar, they hold, has the right to talk about current politics with members of the legislature, as he did with M. Trepoff. Likewise he has the right to bid them vote according to their consciences.

Those criticisms were formulated by the extremists. More moderate politicians, especially the parties which M. Stolypin himself created, were overjoyed at the unparalleled power and prestige acquired by the Prime Minister during this contest between Crown and Cabinet. But towards evening another rumour has gained ground to the effect that the crisis is not over yet, and I ascertained from an absolutely trustworthy source that this statement corresponds exactly to the facts.

The Emperor, when orally accepting the resignation, had bidden M. Stolypin to continue to transact current business until he should receive further instrctions. No further instructions have been since issued, no commands have been delivered by His Majesty to any other Minister on the subject of the Premiership; consequently M. Stolypin temporarily remains. How long this transitional interval will last is uncertain. Meanwhile the Monarch has to-day discussed the situation in detail with M. Stolypin, ascertaining the Minister's point of view, the grounds of his retirement, and the motives which if held out, would determine him to remain at his post. In other words, negotiations have begun, but have not yet been worked out to a definite issue. They will be continued assiduously, and meanwhile M. Stolypin will continue to discharge the duties of Premier and Home Secretary.

FRANCE AND SPAIN.

Intelligence that a certain amount of dissatisfaction prevails in Spain, at the course which France is pursuing in Morocco, has been received here with very natural surprise. As a matter of fact, successive French Ministries have displayed an almost nervous desire to keep well within the stipulations of the Algeciras Act, and on various occasions they have carried scruple so far as actually to run counter to their country's interests. There is not the slightest doubt for instance, that France's abstention from intervention in the struggle between Abdul Aziz and Muley Hafid was from the practical point of view, a great mistake. If Abdul Aziz had been supported even by a mere moral demonstration, he might not have lost his throne, and all the trouble which has come since the Installation of Muley Hafid at Fez might have been avoided. To sum up the whole position, France wishes to do her duty in the Casablanca hinterland, and by giving material support to the Sultan to prevent Morocco from drifting into anarchy. This is the gist of the whole matter. There is no idea of conquest or of converting Morocco into a protectorate.

CRISIS IN BULGARIA.

Authoritative quarters at Vienna have received news of a somewhat disquieting character from Bulgaria. It is stated that the cause which has led the Cabinet of M. Malinoff to resign lies in the differences which exist between Ministers and King Ferdinand concerning the constitutional reforms which, it is proposed to lay before the Great Sobranje. The authorities, however, hesitate to summon this body, as there is a possibility of its declaring in favour of the establishment of a republic. At Dubnitza, on Tuesday, an army captain, named Petroff, is alleged to have actually proclaimed a republic in the barracks, and to have compelled the men of his company to take an oath to support it. Captain Petroff was arrested.

Among the Constitutional changes which it is proposed to effect in Bulgaria, one of the most important would confer upon the Sovereign the right to make treaties with foreign nations without laying them before the Legislature, which must be done at present. Hints have been thrown out that one of the first uses which King Ferdinand would make of this power, if he obtained it, would be to conclude a secret military treaty with Austria. The revelation by a St. Petersburg correspondent of this desire on the part of the Bulgarian ruler recently evoked from Count Esterhazy, representing the Austrian Foreign Office in the Hungarian Delegations at Buda Pesth, a speech in which he said that the idea of such an alliance was a "carnival jest." Under the existing Bulgarian Constitution, the Sobranje or National Assembly, which is elected on a manhood-suffrage basis at the rate of one member for each 20,000 of the population, deals with all ordinary questions of legislation; but the more vital matters, including change in the Constitution, the acquisition or cession of territory, a vacancy on the Throne, or the appointment of a Regent, have to be submitted to the Great Sobranje, which is elected in the same way as the inferior body, but comprises double the number of members.

PASSPORTS FOR INDIAN STUDENTS.

The following Press Note has been issued:—The Secretary of State for India has brought to the notice of the Government of India that it not infrequently happens that natives of India, students or others, who have proceeded to England, desire to obtain passports to enable them to travel to foreign countries in which the possession of a passport is necessary or desirable, and that difficulty often arises from want of evidence to show that the applicant is a British subject and therefore entitled to a passport. Appeals for assistance are also frequently addressed to his Lordship by destitute Indians who desire to return to their country and by students who, owing to embarrassed circumstances, are unable to complete their course of education.

The Government of India have also received intimation from the British Legation at Tokio that orders have been issued by the Educational Department of the Japanese Government to the effect that applications on the part of foreign students for admission to schools in Japan must be made through the Diplomatic or Consular Representatives of their country in Japan. It has been suggested to the Government of India that it would be a great convenience to His Majesty's Legation at Tokio, if Indian students, who desire to prosecute

THE TREATY WITH JAPAN.

EFFECT ON THE TARIFF CONTROVERSY.

Encouragement Taken by Both Sides.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, APRIL 8.

Mr. Winston Churchill, speaking at a Free Trade Demonstration in London, said that eight years of controversy had left the ramparts of free trade unbroken, and the Empire more closely knit and more conscious of its unity and strength than ever.

He said a remarkable vindication of our free trade policy was the brilliant commercial treaty which Sir Edward Grey had negotiated with Japan, in which, for the first time, our great free market was formally recognised by one of the great Powers as a boon greater than that offered by the tariffs of any other nation.

Lord Salborne was the principal speaker at a demonstration in favour of Imperial preference held in London. He said that difficulties were bound to arise in connection with the reciprocity agreement between Canada and the United States, owing to the obligation existing under the most-favoured-nation treatment.

IRISH HOME RULE.

Committee on Financial Questions.

LONDON, APRIL 7.

A Committee has been appointed to consider the financial relations between Britain and Ireland.

Sir Henry Primrose is the Chairman, and, in addition, there are six members, financial and statistical experts and business men. Three of them are English and three Irish. Among the latter is Lord Pirrie.

ATTEMPTED REVOLT AT LISBON.

LISBON, APRIL 8.

A group of men, armed with revolvers, entered the Arsenal, yesterday, and attempted to incite the men to revolt. They were, however, unsuccessful. They then boarded the cruiser *San Raphael*, whose crew refused to receive them. They escaped.

ST. HELENA LACE INDUSTRY.

Queen's Present to the School.

LONDON, APRIL 7.

The Queen has given fresh evidence of her interest in the St. Helena lace industry by presenting the School with a series of beautiful designs for the guidance of the workers.

FRENCH FOREIGN POLICY.

Vote of Confidence.

PARIS, APRIL 8.

M. Cruppi, Minister for Foreign Affairs, concluded the debate in the Senate on the Foreign policy of the Government.

The Senate then passed a vote of confidence in the Government by 253 votes to 26.

BIG LINER ASHORE.

Rescue of Passengers.

NEW YORK, APRIL 8.

Passengers of the "Prinzess Irene" to the number of 1,720, have been removed in surf boats and life-boats and placed on board a sister liner. The "Prinzess Irene" is still fast.

NEW YORK, APRIL 9.

Lighters are taking the cargo out of the "Prinzess Irene." She is still aground.

NEW ZEPPELIN AIRSHIP.

LONDON, APRIL 8.

The new Zeppelin Airship, "Deutschland II," flew 150 miles with twenty passengers from Lake Constance to Stuttgart.

THE CORONATION.

LONDON, APRIL 8.

The King has granted the use of Westminster Hall for a luncheon given to the Parliamentary delegates from the Dominions to the Coronation.

DUKE OF CONNAUGHT.

LONDON, APRIL 8.

The Duke of Connaught has been suffering from bronchitis, but is considerably better.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, APRIL 8.

The death is announced of Mr. T. R. Buchanan, formerly Under-Secretary for India.

(The Rt. Hon'ble Thomas Ryburn Buchanan, P.C., was born at Glasgow in 1846, and educated in Glasgow at Sherborne and at Balliol College, Oxford. He obtained the Stanhope prize and was a Fellow of All Souls. He became a barrister of the Inner Temple, and, entering political life, contested Haddington in 1880, West Edinburgh in 1892, being member for Edinburgh from 1881 to 1885, and for West Edinburgh from 1885 to 1892. From 1892 to 1900, he was the Gladstonian Liberal member for Aberdeenshire East. From 1906 to 1908, he was Financial Secretary to the War Office, and from 1908 to 1909, Under-Secretary of State at the India Office. Since 1903, he had been the Liberal member for the East Division of Perthshire.

THE FIGHTING IN YEMEN.

Severe Struggle at Sanaa.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, APRIL 8.

Reuter's telegrams, from Hodeida, indicate that there was severe fighting before Sanaa. The rebels were in great strength and shelled El Hajjeh with Turkish guns, which they had captured.

These telegrams were despatched prior to the Constantinople message announcing the relief of Sanaa.

TROUBLE IN ALBANIA.

Ominous News of Turkish Troops.

LONDON, APRIL 8.

There are reports at Cettinje that the Albanians are successful everywhere, and that yesterday the Turkish troops were surrendering, being disarmed and then released.

EXPLOSION IN AMERICAN MINE.

Many Convict Workmen Killed.

LONDON, APRIL 8.

An explosion took place in the Banner Mines at Littleton, Alabama. Of 190 convicts, who were hired to work in the mines, twenty are reported to have come out alive.

Miners Suffocated.

LONDON, APRIL 8.

Between fifty and sixty miners have been suffocated in a fire in the Pancoast Mine, at Scranton, Pennsylvania.

LITTLETON (Alabama), APRIL 9.

Forty-five of the entombed convicts have been rescued alive. The position of the others is hopeless. All are Negroes, except thirty.

ALLEGED FORGERY OF BILLS OF LADING.

American Cotton Merchants Charged.

LONDON, APRIL 8.

The members of the firm of Steele, Miller and Co. are being tried at Aberdeen, Mississippi, on a charge of issuing forged bills of lading.

The accountant, who examined the books of the firm, said they showed the existence of fraudulent bills for 43,250 bales of cotton.

ABERDEEN, MISSISSIPPI, APRIL 9.

Mr. J. H. Miller has been found guilty of circulating bogus bills of lading.

BAPTISM OF LORD CREWE'S HEIR.

The King Present as Sponsor.

LONDON, APRIL 8.

Lord Crewe's son was baptised in the Chapel Royal to-day. The King and Lord Rosebery attended as sponsors and signed the register. Mr. Asquith, Mr. Burns and Mr. Harcourt also signed at the King's suggestion.

LONDON, APRIL 9.

Although Lord Crewe was in town, having returned from Wimbledon, he was not sufficiently recovered from his illness to attend the christening.

SITUATION IN MOROCCO.

Fez Being Surrounded by Rebels.

LONDON, APRIL 8.

There is continued anxiety regarding the situation in Morocco. According to the latest advices, a coalition of rebellious tribesmen is surrounding Fez.

M. Cruppi, the French Minister for Foreign Affairs, stated in the Senate, yesterday, that if the situation at Fez became difficult, France would take the necessary measures, within the Algeciras Act, to ensure the security of Europeans.

MR. CHURCHILL AND HIS PAROLE.

Successful Slander Suit.

LONDON, APRIL 8.

Mr. Winston Churchill has been awarded nominal damages in a slander case against a Conservative working-man speaker, who said at a meeting in Devonshire that Captain Bell was a brave man and faced the enemy, not like Mr. Churchill, who broke his parole.

Counsel for the defendant apologised and promised that the slander should not be repeated.

It was, thereupon, explained that Mr. Churchill did not desire heavy damages.

THE FERRER AFFAIR.

Indecisive Debate in Spanish Chamber.

MADRID, APRIL 9.

The debate held in the Chamber on the Ferrer affair has come to an inconclusive end.

The Chamber rejected, by 129 votes to 28, the republican motion demanding the introduction of a bill to amend the Military Code.

Senor Canalejas, the premier, said that this already figured in the Cabinet's programme.

CAPE POST OFFICE BILL.

CAPE TOWN, APRIL 8.

The Senate has passed the third reading of the Post Office Bill.

FOREIGN RELATIONS OF FRANCE.

Undisturbed Bases of Policy.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, APRIL 8.

During his speech in the French Senate, M. Cruppi, Foreign Minister, said that the Franco-Russian Alliance was intact and still dominated Franco-Russian relations.

The *entente* with Britain continued to be one of the fundamental bases of French policy.

France would follow a policy of co-operation with Germany, wherever they had interests in common, and would protect her own interests, where necessary, with moderation and firmness.

INCREASE IN BRITISH TRADE.

LONDON, APRIL 9.

The trade returns for March show increases in imports to the value of £434,075, and in exports to the value of £6,472,354. The latter increases are mainly in iron and steel manufactures, machinery, ships and cotton manufactures.

RACQUETS.

Jamsetji Beats Baerlein.

LONDON, APRIL 8.

An exhibition racquets match was played at Queen's Club, to-day, between Jamsetji and Baerlein, the amateur champion. The latter received three points.

Jamsetji won by four games to nil.

INTERNATIONAL HORSE SHOW.

King Gives a Cup For Officers.

LONDON, APRIL 8.

The King has offered a gold cup, worth £500, for a course jumping contest at the International Horse Show at Olympia.

The contest is open to individual officers of any nationality.

ENGLISH RACING.

The Newbury Cup.

LONDON, APRIL 8.

The result of the Newbury Cup is as follows :—

Rochester ..... 1.
Protestant ..... 2.
Avernus ..... 3.

Seventeen ran.

Won by a head, with four lengths between second and third.

Betting :—100 to 8 against Rochester, 100 to 7 against Protestant, and 7 to 1 against Avernus.

FOOTBALL AT HOME.

LONDON, APRIL 8.

The following are to-day's football results, the home team being given first in each case :—

Association.

THE LEAGUE.—FIRST DIVISION.

Notts Forest	...	0	Sheffield Wednesday.		1
Bury	...	0	Manchester United...		3
Woolwich Arsenal...		2	Tottenham Hotspur...		0
Blackburn Rovers	...	2	Bristol City...	...	0
Aston Villa...	...	0	Preston North End...		2
Sheffield United	...	0	Notts County	...	2
Manchester City	...	2	Everton	...	1
Sunderland ...	...	3	Middlesbrough	...	1
Bradford City	...	1	Newcastle ...	...	0
Liverpool ...	...	1	Oldham ...	...	0

THE LEAGUE.—SECOND DIVISION.

Barnsley ...	...	2	Gainsborough Trinity		2
Blackpool ...	...	0	West Bromwich A....		0
Chelsea ...	...	2	Fulham ...	...	0
Clapton Orient	...	1	Hull City ...	...	1
Derby County	...	2	Leeds City ...	...	2
Glossop ...	...	2	Birmingham ...		1
Leicester Fosse	...	1	Burnley ...	...	1
Huddersfield	...	1	Lincoln City	...	1
Wolverhampton W...		0	Bradford ...	...	0

SOUTHERN LEAGUE.

Watford ...	...	3	New Brompton	...	0
Leyton ...	...	2	Millwall ...	...	1
Brentford ...	...	1	Queen's Park	...	1
Crystal Palace	...	4	West Ham ...	...	1
Bristol Rovers	...	4	Luton ...	...	2
Swindon ...	...	2	Portsmouth ...	...	1
Exeter City...	...	1	Northampton	...	4
Plymouth ...	...	6	Coventry ...	...	0
Southampton	...	2	Southend ...	...	4
Brighton ...	...	2	Norwich ...	...	0

SCOTTISH CUP—FINAL.

Glasgow Celtic	...	0	Hamilton Academicals	...	0

Played at Glasgow.

SCOTTISH LEAGUE.

Motherwell ...	...	2	St. Mirren ...	...	0
Airdrieonians	...	2	Morton ...	...	1
Kilmarnock ...	...	2	Falkirk ...	...	2
Dundee ...	...	0	Glasgow Rangers	...	2
Aberdeen ...	...	0	Hibernians ...	...	1
Raith Rovers	...	1	Queen's Park	...	1

RUGBY.

Devenport Albion ...		14	Blackheath...	...	3
Neath ...	...	11	London Welsh	...	0
Harlequins ...	...	3	Newport ...	...	3
Cardiff ...	...	16	Leicester ...	...	3
Northampton	...	3	Gloucester ...	...	4

TO POPULARISE THE BUDGET.

Alleged Board of Revenue Ruse.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, APRIL 8.

The "Pioneer's" London correspondent wires :—It is understood that the leaders of the Opposition are considering the bringing forward of a vote of censure on the Government in consequence of an admission extracted from Mr. Hobhouse in answer to a question that certain large payers of income-tax were, by the orders of Mr. Chalmers, Chairman of the Board of Inland Revenue, asked to delay their payments until after the 31st March. Mr. Hobhouse expressed the Government's regret and repudiated the intimation, which he endeavoured to attribute to the action of a subordinate official. The Ministers regard the action of the Board of Revenue as an attempt to divert money from the Sinking Fund in order to present a popular Budget.

THE VICEROY'S TOUR.

Field Day at Quetta.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

VICEROY'S CAMP, QUETTA, APRIL 8.

This morning, the Viceroy, accompanied by General Sclater, motored out about four miles to the north of Quetta, and witnessed a military field day of the Quetta Division.

A Blue force under Col. Broadmead of the Essex Regiment, consisting of one squadron of the 23rd Cavalry, one Mountain Battery and three Battalionsof Infantry, formed a rear-guard holding the western entrance to the Sira Gurgi defile. General Foster commanded the Red force, which consisted of one squadron of the 23rd Cavalry, two sections of heavy artillery, two Mountain Batteries and five battalions of Infantry, and his orders were to drive in the Blue rear-guard.

His Excellency was immensely interested in the manœuvres, especially in the manner in which the Essex Regiment and the Gurkhas of the Red's force stormed up a precipitous hill on the left of the Blue's position by a well-executed counter attack on the Reds' right flank. Col. Broadmead appeared to be more than holding his own when the "Cease Fire" sounded. The troops then formed up close to the road and marched past His Excellency in fours, on their way back to the barracks. Besides their general smartness, what struck one most in the appearance of all ranks was their extreme fitness and preparedness for war.

When the tail of the column had passed by, the Viceroy returned to his car and motored back to the Residency.

GARDEN PARTY FOR SIRDARS.

This afternoon, the Sirdars of Baluchistan, assembled in Quetta for the Durbar, were entertained in the Residency Gardens, where tea was served under the trees and the Pipe Band of the 106th Hazara Pioneers played a selection of Highland tunes. The Sirdars were received on arrival by Col. Archer and, later, His Excellency walked about amongst them shaking hands and chatting with a number of them.

This evening, at 9-30, His Excellency the Viceroy held a "levee" in the Sandeman Hall. It was largely attended by Civil and Military Officers, both British and Indian, at present in Quetta.

VICEROY'S CAMP, QUETTA, APRIL 9.

This morning, at 11 a.m., His Excellency attended Divine Service at St. Mary's Church, Quetta. The Bishop of Lahore preached the sermon. The Commandant, General Braithwaite, and the officers of the Quetta Staff College entertained His Excellency to lunch in their spacious Mess Room. Among the guests invited were the Bishop of Lahore, Col. Archer, General Sclater, General Foster, Mr. Dodds, Mr. Bray and the Viceregal Staff. The Band of the Essex Regiment played during lunch. After being shown round the Staff College buildings, the Viceroy motored to the Nar Nullah to see the new reservoir and irrigation works, at present in course of construction. The reservoir is to cover over two square miles when the dam, which is to be 90 feet high, is finished. At present only about half that area is inundated, the dam being only 37 feet in height. His Excellency also inspected the lead (?) which catches the water of the two other valleys and conduits it into the reservoir. On the way back, His Excellency witnessed a Native dance performed by a number of Baluchis in their picturesque colours.

To-night, His Excellency dines with General Sclater, Commanding the Quetta Division, and after dinner will board the Viceregal train, which starts during the night for Chaman, where it is due to arrive at 8-30 a. m. to-morrow.

ROYAL VISIT TO CALCUTTA.

Reception on the Maidan.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, APRIL 8.

At the meeting of the Royal Reception Committee, a resolution was also moved "That a reception worthy of Their Majesties be given on the Maidan, the principal features of which should be an Oriental pageant and illuminations, and further that in honour of the occasion there will be an entertainment of school children and feeding of the poor, and that for these purposes subscriptions be invited. Should there be a surplus, it be resolved to commemorate the occasion by some work of permanent utility as may be decided upon by the Executive Committee."

MADRAS DACOITY RETRIAL.

Four Accused Sentenced.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

TINNEVELLY, APRIL 8.

The retrial ordered by the Madras High Court of Palavesa Thevan, the leader of a gang of dacoits at Marukalkurichi and six of his gang who were sentenced to long terms of imprisonment by Mr. Srinivasa Row, Sessions Judge, has concluded. On July 1, 1910, they attempted to waylay and rob a police informer of a gold bangle which had been presented him by the Government in recognition of the steady help he rendered to the police in the prevention and detection of crime. The jury unanimously found four of the accused guilty, and the Judge sentenced them to three years' rigorous imprisonment.

MADRAS CITY POLICE.

Challenge Shield Competition.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, APRIL 9.

The final parade for competition for a handsome Challenge Shield presented by the Commissioner of Police to the Madras City Police Force took place, yesterday morning, in the presence of the Hon'ble Mr. D. W. G. Cowie, Inspector-General, the Commissioner and Deputy Comissioners, and a large gathering of the force and reserve force. There were six competing teams and the shield was awarded to the "D" Division team under Sub-Inspector Oliver. The shield is awarded for smartness in drill, efficiency and dress. The competition created great interest and enthusiasm.

MISUSING A PASS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SECUNDERABAD, APRIL 9.

Shivaram Yeswant, head clerk in the Deputy Traffic Superintendent's Office, N. G. S. Railway, who was charged with cheating the Railway Company under Section 419, I.P.C., by misusing a pass issued to him, was convicted by Captain R. A. Yule, Magistrate for the Railway's Court. He remarked that the accused abused his privilege and the implicit confidence placed in him and sentenced him to pay a fine of Rs. 100 or to undergo three months' rigorous imprisonment. The Magistrate also remarked that Railway Companies were too free with passes.

BRITISH PARTY MURDERED IN ASSAM.

Two Hundred Military Police Despatched.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, APRIL 9.

Messages have been received here confirming the sad rumour of the murder of Mr. Noel Williamson by Abors in Assam.

On Wednesday last, a wire was received at Debrugurh from the Political Officer at Sadiya, that Col. Williamson and party had been murdered by Abors up the Dihong River. This was confirmed by a letter sent by Miri boatmen from Mr. Harrison of Meckla Nudee Saw Mills, who was the first European to receive news of the disaster, and proceeded to Dihong with a steam launch in order, if possible, to obtain further news and rescue the survivors who, he heard, were in hiding with friendly Abors. The disaster is supposed to have occurred on Saturday, the 1st instant, and the place of its occurrence is some four or five days' journey up the Dihong and in the territory of unfriendly Abors.

This was subsequently confirmed in another report, from which it is understood that three survivors are now on board Mr. Harrison's launch. They are Nepalese coolies and they confirm the news of the disaster to the party, which consisted, besides Mr. Williamson, Political Officer, of Dr. Gregorson, a local medical practitioner, and some forty odd followers. Details are not yet to hand.

The Deputy Commissioner, the Commandant, two officers of the Military Police and two hundred men have proceeded towards the scene of the disaster.

Attacked by 1,200 Abors.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, APRIL 9.

Referring to the murder of Mr. Noel Williamson on the frontier, a telegram has been received from the Assam States stating that the two Nepalese coolies who escaped report that Mr. Williamson's camp was attacked at 11 o'clock in the day by 1,200 Abors. They also say that they were pursued for three days. The police now await other possible survivors at Pasighat.

CALCUTTA, APRIL 9.

The Assam Valley Horse, one hundred and twenty strong, are assembling at Sadiya. There is much excitement in Upper Assam over the matter which may have a bad effect on other tribes, specially the Daffias and upper Tannings.

SEQUEL TO KORUKUPET MURDER.

Perjury Cases Break Down.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, APRIL 8.

The first Criminal Sessions of the Madras High Court, which commenced on February 6, came to a somewhat abrupt termination, on Friday, by the collapse of one of the four perjury cases that arose out of the Korukupet murder case. These cases were instituted at the instance of Jayaram Naicker, one of the accused in the murder case, who was found not guilty, he having successfully set up an alibi.

Jayaram Naicker, having secured his acquittal, prosecuted four persons who gave evidence against him in the murder case for perjury. Two of these have already been convicted and sentenced to undergo five years' rigorous imprisonment each, and it was during the trial of the third accused yesterday that certain new facts were brought to light through the instrumentality of Mr. C. B. Cunningham, Deputy Commissioner of Police, who conducted a private investigation in the interests of justice. As a result of the disclosures thus made, the jury found accused not guilty and he was acquitted. The case against the fourth man was thereupon withdrawn by the Crown Prosecutor.

The fate of two unfortunate men now in jail and who had been convicted before these new facts came to light was then brought to his Lordship's notice, and the Crown Prosecutor has given his assurance that the Crown will do all that was possible for them.

REPORTED FATALITY AT A RAMNAVAMI FESTIVAL.

Two Hundred Persons Burnt to Death.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, APRIL 9.

News of a terrible fatality comes to hand from Salumber, a village six miles from Wadgaon, north of Poona. It appears that a large gathering of villagers, some five hundred in number, had assembled, last night, in the wada of a Brahmin, named Gangadhar Punt, to witness a drama which was being held to celebrate the Hindu festival of Ramnavami. A temporary pendal, with a thatch of straw, had been erected for the occasion and was lighted by four or five lamps of Kitsen pattern, one of which took fire, and before the audience realised their danger, the whole structure was on fire. Between 200 and 300 persons escaped, but as there was only one exit for escape, over 200 men and women are said to have been burnt to death. Gangadhar Kulkarni, owner of the premises, is reported to have lost three children in the flames. Details and confirmation are wanting.

ANCIENT MONUMENTS AT TAXILA.

Rules for Preservation.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, APRIL 9.

Under the Ancient Monuments Preservation Act of 1904, all remains of ancient buildings, either above the ground or lying underground, within the tract which comprises the ancient sight of Taxila, are declared to be protected monuments and the removal of ancient sculptures, carvings and images, etc., from the site without written permission of the Collector of Rawalpindi District is prohibited. Rules to restrict and regulate excavations within the Taxila site are also published in the "Punjab Gazette."

CENSUS OF BENGAL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, APRIL 8.

The Census of Bengal is being taken by all District Officers and will last till the end of this month. Complete returns may be expected some time in May.

WHEN Major-General Hastings, C.B., G. O. M., goes on leave for seven months, the command of the Mandalay Brigade will devolve on Lt.-Col. Mainwaring of the 89th Punjabis, until that officer proceeds on leave; then Lt.-Col. O'Leary, 1st Royal Rifles, will be in command.

INDIAN FAMILY PENSION FUNDS.

Report to Secretary of State.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, APRIL 7.

The current issue of the "Gazette of India" publishes several documents regarding the condition of the Indian Family Pension Funds as on 31st March 1908. The following is the text of the despatch from the Secretary of State, dated 21st March 1911 :—

(1) With reference to the notification contained in G. G. O. No. 1315, dated the 28th December 1872, I transmit for the information of your Excellency in Council and for publication in the "Gazette of India" copies of a valuation and report by Mr. G. F. Hardy, lately President of the Institute of Actuaries, of the assets and liabilities as at 31st March 1908, under the Indian Military Service Family Pension Regulations. The valuation of the insurance branch and the separate valuation of the assets and liabilities incident to the admission of subscribers belonging to the Royal Artillery and Royal Engineers and to the Royal Indian Marine will be transmitted to you as soon as they are ready, but there is no necessity to await their receipt before taking such action as is necessary on the report now enclosed.

(2) Mr. Hardy has investigated with the utmost thoroughness all the data which are necessary for ascertaining the true position of the scheme, and the report of an actuary of such experience and authority will doubtless be accepted with the greatest confidence by all concerned.

(3) The consolidated accounts for the five years ended on the 31st March 1908 are also enclosed.

(4) Your Excellency will be aware from Lord George Hamilton's despatches, dated 17th June 1897 and 17th May 1901, that the question of a reduction of the rate of the interest hitherto taken as payable by Government has long been under consideration. The notification of December 1872 establishing this scheme and all subsequent editions of the regulations have clearly pointed out that "the Government does not intend that the pensions provided by these regulations shall be any charge to Indian revenues," and that the rates of interest to be allowed in the "pro forma" account, used for the valuation "will be the rates which may be fixed from time to time by the Secretary of State in Council upon a consideration of the market rates of the day." Since the rate of 4 1-2 per cent. was first used credit of the Secretary of State for India in Council and of the Government of India as measured by the rate of interest paid on Indian Government securities has greatly improved, and the market rates prevalent for many years past indicate that a rate of 4 1-2 per cent. is not larger in accordance with the principles upon which the scheme is founded. I, therefore, gave instructions after very full consideration in Council that the valuation now under review should be made on the basis of a 4 per cent. rate of interest. Using this rate of interest, Mr. Hardy has prepared for the purpose of calculating subscriptions and donations that should be required in the immediate future, a statement showing the position of the scheme as it would be if the scale set forth in the regulations were in force. The statement shows a surplus of £504,509 on 31st March 1908. This amount is not quite sufficient to allow of the continuance of the temporary reduction by 25 per cent. that has been allowed since the 1st September 1907 of the scale of subscriptions and donations set forth in the regulations, but will safely allow of a temporary reduction until the publication of the results of the next valuation of 20 per cent.

(5) In lieu, therefore, of the temporary reduction of 25 per cent. at present in force, I authorise a temporary reduction by 20 per cent. of the full scale of subscriptions and donations laid down in the regulations. This alteration will take effect from the beginning of the month following the date on which Mr. Hardy's report and this despatch are published in the "Gazette of India," and will remain in force until the date of the publication of the next valuation. The subscription of 4 1-2 per cent per annum as the rate of interest to be charged upon all arrears of contributions, levied under these regulations and to be allowed in the half-yearly "pro forma" accounts on the balances shown therein will take effect at the same time. Copies of the amended regulations embodying the necessary alterations will be despatched as soon as possible. The rate of interest in the insurance branch will continue to be 3 1-2 per cent. per annum.

(6) The date of the publication of the report should be communicated to me by telegram.

PUNJAB LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

A Technological Institute.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, APRIL 8.

In his concluding speech at yesterday's Budget discussion of the Punjab Legislative Council, his Honour, referring to the question of the establishment of a Technological School, said he had hoped it would be so in view of the rejection of the United Provinces' scheme to make provision for a technological institute at Delhi, to serve the needs of all the northern provinces, as a memento of the coming Coronation Durbar; and he had opened communication with Sir John Hewett on the subject. The latter replied that he was interested in the project and that he had the Government of India's sanction for the establishment of a technological institute at Cawnpore on modified lines. So the scheme had been abandoned. The present need of the Province was technical schools spread all over, rather than a technological institute, which, the Director of the Tata Institute said, would be useless without feeder schools.

Referring to the Coronation Durbar, his Honour said that when last summer he was asked his opinion on the question, he frankly stated that the princes and people of India would feel themselves slighted if no Coronation Durbar were held, and if one were held their joy and enthusiasm would know no bounds. It was exceedingly gratifying that the idea occurred spontaneously and was accepted by His Majesty, and His Honour fully appreciated all that the members said on the question.

Lord and Lady Hardinge were greatly pleased with their recent visit to Lahore, and, his Honour said, their Excellencies expressed the same opinion which was expressed by Lord and Lady Minto, that in April Lahore was a most delightful city.

HINDU MARRIAGES BILL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, APRIL 9.

Mr. Satyendra Nath Tagore, I. C. S., of the Adi Brahmo Samaj, has forwarded the views of the Samaj to the Government of India, in response to their request for an expression of opinion on the Hindu Marriages Bill.

Mr. Tagore says : "I beg on behalf of the section of the Hindu community, to whose sentiments I am giving expression, to convey our unqualified approval and entire support of the proposed amendments to Act 3 of 1872, and would respectfully impress upon the Government the desirability of not being led to deviate from its consistent policy of allowing the fullest liberty of conscience and conduct by attaching too much weight to any merely fanatic or sectarian clamour."

SHERWOOD FORESTERS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SECUNDERABAD, APRIL 8.

Yesterday morning, the Sherwood Foresters performed the imposing ceremony of "Trooping the Colours," the occasion being the anniversary of the storming of the Badajoz, at which engagement the regiment played an important part. After Brigadier-General Rodwell, Commanding the troops, had taken up his position at the saluting point, the ceremony commenced and various movements were carried out with striking precision and smartness. Regimental sports were held in the evening.

A NEW ROUTE TO DELHI.

Important Aid for Durbar Traffic.

In view of the immense demands which will be made before and during the coming Delhi Durbar on railway communications between Bombay, India's gate in the West and the great capital of the North, the opening the of new Nagda-Muttra Section of the B. B. and C. I. Railway, which occurred during last week, could hardly have come at a more appropriate time. During the last Durbar, the railways were taxed to their utmost limits and the congestion which it was found impossible to avoid and which resulted in delay to passengers and goods alike, was one of the unfortunate aspects of that year's arrangements. During the coming cold weather, with an alternative route available for the relief of the older line and with the experience which was gained in 1901, there is every prospect that the railway service will be able satisfactorily to cope even with the unprecedented strain, which will certainly be laid upon it.

The Nagda-Muttra line, the construction of which was commenced in 1905, forms in many respects an important addition to the railway service of Western India. It opens up for instance, a fertile district of Eastern Rajputana, which previously has not enjoyed the benefits of direct connection with the large railway systems; but during the present year its most important aspect undoubtedly is that it provides not only an alternative route from Bombay to Delhi, but one which is also the quickest, shortest and cheapest. It has decreased the distance between the two cities by 99 miles and at present the journey can be accomplished in the fast Punjab mail in 28½ hours. When the line has been in use for some time, and when there will have been opportunities for introducing improvements, it is expected that the journey will be completed in 27 hours. The mail trains have now been running for only a few days but already there are signs that this service will become a most popular one, and there is no doubt that it will carry a very large proportion, probably the majority, of the Durbar visitors. At present it has for the visitor to Delhi but one serious disadvantage, and many advantages to outweigh that. However by the time the Durbar traffic commences, we are assured that even that single disadvantage will have been removed. At the present time the passenger reaches Delhi at the uncongenial hour of 1·45 a.m. and has to break into his night's rest in order to leave the train. Before very long however, arrangements are to be made by which a through carriage will be dropped from the train at Delhi Junction, and passengers will thus be able to continue to occupy their berths until a convenient hour in the morning.

FEATURES OF CONSTRUCTION.

The new piece of line commences at the 434th mile of the B. B. & C. I. Railway at Nagda, and running for a distance of 340 miles through territory mainly under the jurisdiction of native States, it joins the Agra-Delhi chord at Muttra, whence the company has running powers over the G. I. P. Railway to Delhi. The line offers few extraordinary features in its construction, running mainly over flat country, and its principal characteristic is its heavy bridges. Two of the larger ones are at the Sipra and Chota Kala Sind and then again an interesting stretch of line, where the traveller will note some attractive scenery, crosses the Darah Pass. Here the main feature of the work are a series of remarkable cuttings, the line passing through places where whole sections of considerable hills have been taken away. The trains, too, take here a very winding route and constantly present to the gaze, changing views of a romantic country. Thence the line drops down into Kotah and soon afterwards reaches familiar ground again at Muttra. Throughout its length the engineering work, though it has encountered no very extraordinary difficulties has been carried out with great thoroughness. One notable point which was borne in mind throughout was that this section unlike the majority of other lines in India had to commence running heavy and fast traffic at once. The track, therefore, has been specially laid for fast running, 90lb. rails having been used throughout, and very shortly a new appliance is to be introduced, which effect a further acceleration of the service. This will create a system of automatic "line clear" exchanges on the single line. It will not then be necessary for trains to slow down at each roadside station to take up the line-clear tokens. This will be the first single main line in India, on which this system has been introduced.

Having described the manner in which it improves communication with Delhi, one may now mention a few other advantages which the new line will introduce before passing on to speak of the mail trains themselves. The line will provide a quick service via Rutlam to the important military stations of Mhow and Neemuch, and the political headquarters at Indore. The mail service will also run direct via Delhi and Ghaziabad to Meerut, Saharanpur and Umballa and an alternative route will be afforded to Simla.

COMFORTABLE TRAINS.

The stock, which is being used on the new Punjab mail trains has been specially built by the B. B. & C. I. Company for the purpose, and having travelled on one of the first trains on the new service one may speak in the highest terms of the comfort which it affords. The new service makes a distinct advance in the comfort of long distance travelling on this side of India and for this reason alone is worthy of the attention of the traveller. On this occasion one shared a compartment with a passenger who evidently had enjoyed considerable experience of railway travelling in the East, and he apparently never fully recovered from his first surprise at the unexpected comfort of his surroundings. He spoke of it so often that he had to confess he "could not get over it," and with more a modified joy in one's circumstances, one cheerfully sympathised with his mood.

The Company is responsible for an innovation in travelling in this country, in that for the first time on a long distance journey, a corridor train has been employed. That is, of course, as far as first and second accommodation is concerned only; third class passengers have no access to any but their own portion of the train. Compartments can be locked on the inside, while a train attendant is on duty at all times and is at once within call should any passenger require his attention or assistance—provisions which seem practically to meet the objections which have been made to the use of the corridor system in the East. The Company also give their passengers the convenience of a restaurant-car which remains with the train instead of being attached for an hour or two at various places for particular meals. On the down journey it is attached at Baroda in the early morning and is detached some time after dinner at Muttra, the opposite arrangement being made on the return. As for the compartments they provide wide and comfortable sleeping bunks, they are roomy, and have excellent fans and lights with switches which can easily be reached. Every provision has been made for keeping the carriages as cool as possible across the torrid plains of Rajputana. A new appliance for instance which has now been introduced to the country on this service is a new kind of *tatti* made of cotton instead of *khus khus*. It is claimed to absorb as much water as the older type, while at the same time being of a finer texture it admits a better breeze. Altogether the Company in arranging for the new Express have taken every care to ensure pleasant travelling for their customers, and we have no doubts of the success and popularity of the service.

NATIONAL COUNCIL OF EDUCATION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, APRIL 9.

At the prize-distribution of the National Council of Education, last evening, the Rector, Mr. P. N. Bose, said that the principal object of the Council was to impart education literary and scientific as well as technical and professional on national lines and exclusively under national control. It would be futile to educate a student by ignoring the gifts of his nation. The work undertaken by the Council had been essentially constructive and not destructive. They wished to retain what they had gained from the West. It was false patriotism that would exalt and uphold whatever was national irrespective of its merits and decry and discard whatever is foreign.

DINAPUR RAILWAY ACCIDENT.

A Graphic Narrative.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, APRIL 8.

Pandit Janki Parshad of Delhi, whose niece was killed in the recent railway accident near Dinapur, and who has reached Allahabad, gives the following account of it :—"I was accompanied by my sister and her two daughters and were travelling in third class in the same carriage, the ladies being in the compartment next to mine. I first suspected that something was wrong when I found that ballast stones were striking the sides of the carriage, and that there was fearful dust. Suddenly our carriage was upset. One door touched the ground, while the other was to be seen overhead. Passengers and their luggage were rolling about and striking against each other. I looked out for a means of escape. There was a young man in the carriage and I asked him to climb over my shoulders and try to reach the door overhead. He did so, and the door was opened with considerable difficulty. In the attempt the young man was slightly hurt. I then gave him my dhoti and asked him to tie it round the iron bar of the door, which he did, and with the help of this dhoti every passenger, including myself, got out. As I let myself down into her compartment, I saw my sister lying at the bottom with her arms pinned under the walls of the compartment. She was crying piteously. My niece was quite unconscious and I could see that her injuries were likely to prove fatal. She was gasping for breath. I had to cut her hair off to release her from the debris. Some men working on the line got me a chisel, a hammer and a small saw from the lodge near by. We were two hours sawing and filing before I could get my sister free. Meanwhile the relief train arrived."

CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY LAW COLLEGE.

Students Refuse to Attend College.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, APRIL 8.

A curious position of affairs has arisen at the Calcutta University Law College in consequence of a notice issued by Mr. Justice Mukerjee, President of the governing body of the College. The notice says : "It having been brought to the notice of the Governors of the University Law College that for some time past the students of the second year class have systematically removed the electric bulbs and done other mischievous acts, it has been decided to take the following measures :—(1) All students of the second year class must pay a fine of Rs. 5, and that no college fees will be accepted till the fines are paid ; (2) all students of the second year class will be marked absent from this day in all lectures so long as the culprit or culprits are not made over. If the culprit is not found, the whole class will be disallowed from appearing at the ensuing B. L. Examination."

The students of the second year class, numbering three hundred, held a meeting and decided not to attend College until the notice was withdrawn, and sent a deputation to the Vice-Chancellor. No class was held for two days, as the boys did not attend College. Yesterday the notice was withdrawn and the matter ended there, the students attending the College as usual.

DACCA CONSPIRACY CASE.

Mahomedan Assaults on Hindus.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, APRIL 9.

Some interesting evidence was recorded yesterday, during the hearing of the Dacca Conspiracy Case by the Sessions Judge there.

Sub-Inspector Surendra Nath Sen said : "I investigated some cases of assault by low class Mahomedans upon Hindus in Jamalpur which occurred after the Partition of Bengal. The prosecution story in those cases was that some Moulvis preached that that part of the country was leased by the British Government to the Nawab of Dacca and the Mahomedans had got orders to assault and loot the property of the Hindus."

CROP PROSPECTS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, APRIL 8.

The crop telegrams for the week ending April 1 show that prospects are generally good. In Eastern Bengal, the speedy sowing of jute and rice is assured. The recent rainfall has facilitated ploughing operations in Bengal. In the United Provinces the general outlook is good. The condition of standing crops in the Central Provinces is reported good to average, in the Punjab fair, in the North-West Frontier Province satisfactory, in Rajputana the same, fair in Madras, and in the Bombay Presidency standing spring crops suffered from frost on the Upper Sind frontier, Ahmednagar and Ahmedabad, and are good elsewhere.

PROCLAMATION MEMORIAL AT CALCUTTA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, APRIL 8.

Of the total sum subscribed for the Proclamation Pillar and the Minto Park at Allahabad, Rs. 1,21,000 was paid into the Bank of Bengal up to the 6th instant. It is expected that the remaining sum will soon be paid. Messrs. Martin and Company of Calcutta have been asked to furnish an estimate for constructing the Proclamation Pillar.

S R O'MOOR CREAGH.

Visit to Patiala.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, APRIL 9.

The Commander-in-Chief accompanied by Lady Creagh, paid a visit to Patiala last week, where his Excellency received a deputation of retired Indian officers who presented him with an address on behalf of the Temperance League of the Native Army, with which movement he expressed his entire sympathy. His Excellency left for Simla yesterday morning.

THE refitting of the King's yacht, which will cost £200,000, will be undertaken at Pembroke Docks.

COLONEL John Elliott, who fought in the Crimean, China, Burmah, and Kaffir wars, has died at Plymouth at the age of eighty-seven.

The Secretary of State for the Colonies has appointed Sir Harry Verney, M.P., to be an Assistant Private Secretary (unpaid) for the period of the Imperial Conference and Coronation.

THE POETS AND TEA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The numerous qualities ascribed to tea are astonishing. Waller praises its medicinal properties :—

"The Muse's friend, tea does our fancy aid,
Repress those vapours which the head invade,
And keep that palace of the soul serene,
Fit on her birthday to salute the Queen."

In fact, on its introduction into England about two hundred and forty years ago, its medicinal qualities were largely extolled, it being considered in London a cure for rheumatism, gout and many other diseases. So Waller did but echo the truth in declaring its power to "repress those vapours which the head invade." To every tea-drinker, Cowper's glowing and graceful tribute to tea must be familiar. He well knew its stimulating though not intoxicating tendencies, and commends accordingly :

. . . . . "the cup
That cheers, but not inebriates."

We are told that in Queen Anne's time, tea was the fashionable drink of the day. Pope, in a well-known couplet, shows that it was familiar with royalty :

"Here thou great Anna whom three realms obey,
Dost sometimes counsel take, and sometimes tea."

In his "Rape of the Lock," Pope describes with his usual happy expression and effect.

Belinda and her maids sipping tea :—

"At once they gratify the scent and taste,
And frequent cups prolong the rich repast,
Straight hover round the fair her airy band,
Some, as she sipped the fuming liquor, fanned,
Some o'er her lap their careful plumes display'd,
Trembling, and conscious of the rich brocade."

Extravagant were the encomiums Dr. Johnson lavished upon his favourite beverage, nor did there seem to be any limit to his fondness for it. In his time, Johnson was frequently invited to tea-parties, it being supposed that his remarkable propensity for tea might incite his conversational powers to a greater degree than they usually displayed themselves. A lady at one of these gatherings, having cheerfully handed him his twelfth cup of tea, he turned to her and said, "Madam, I must tell you for your comfort, you have escaped much better than a certain lady did a little while ago, upon whose patience I intruded a great deal more than I have done on yours ; but the lady asked me for no other reason than to make a zany of me, and set me gabbling to a parcel of people I knew nothing of ; so, madam, I had my revenge on her, for I swallowed five and twenty cups of tea, and did not treat her with as many words."—Yours, etc.,

R. W. M.

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, APRIL 8.

The disturbance in the extreme north has caused a few falls of snow in Kashmir and fairly general rain in the North-West Frontier Province. Elsewhere, the rain has been [illegible] Assam, where [illegible] it has been fairly general. The chief falls have been, Silchar, one and half inches.

The forecast shows local rain in North-East India, except in the Western Districts and Kashmir with a few falls in the North-West Frontier Provinces and the southern half of the Peninsula.

EARTHQUAKE RECORDED AT SIMLA.

A slight shock of earthquake was reported in Simla yesterday at twelve hours, twenty-five minutes from a distance of probably 4,000 miles.

SIMLA, APRIL 9.

In the extreme north, the disturbance has given a fairly general precipitation, but in Kashmir it has largely disappeared. In Assam, the rainfall has been fairly general, but, elsewhere, has been confined to a few thunderstorms in the South Peninsula.

The forecast shows a few falls in Assam, Kashmir and the South Peninsula.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 8TH APRIL.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Saturday, the 8th April, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Light to moderate cloud persists at most places. The air is slightly damper than usual in the Central Punjab. Temperature during day has fallen and is now below the average in the extreme north ; night temperature is in excess at Lahore.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear. The air contains the average amount of moisture. Temperature is normal except for a defect during night in the south-east.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies have cleared in upper Sind but light cloud persists in Rajputana. The moisture in the air is about the average. Temperature during day is normal ; night temperature is in excess at Jacobabad and Kotah.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear or very lightly clouded. Humidity is in excess at Indore, in defect at Surat and normal elsewhere. Maximum temperature is nearly equal to the average ; the minimum has fallen and is now very low in Kathiawar.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal or in defect. Day temperature is equal to the average ; night temperature is lower than usual at Jubbulpore and Nagpur.

The Konkan—Skies continue lightly to moderately clouded everywhere except at Bombay. The air has become drier in the north Konkan but the usual amount of moisture is present in it in other places. Temperature is normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Sholapur reports 0·11" of rain. Light to moderate cloud has appeared in Hyderabad and the south Bombay Deccan but skies remain clear in other districts. Humidity is normal. Day temperature is in defect at Aurangabad ; night temperature is above the average at most places.

General Remarks.—The disturbance in the north-west has moved into the submontane districts of the Punjab where very light precipitation has occurred. Light rain has fallen in the south Bombay Deccan during a thunderstorm. Cloud has increased in the Peninsula and also in Ceylon.

Weather in the north-east Punjab and north United Provinces is likely to remain unsettled. Skies may continue partially clouded in the extreme south of the Peninsula, on the Coromandel Coast and also in Ceylon.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The reading of the barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 32° F. and, for Calcutta standard at 8 a. m. (local time) on the 8th April, was 29·885 inches. The height of Observatory barometer cistern above zero of the tide gauge at Apollo Bunder is 47 feet. The height of tide in the stream above zero of the tide gauge was 11 feet at 8 a. m, (local time). The temperature correction for a mercurial barometer, supposing the reading to be 30·00 inches and that of the attached thermometer 80deg. F. will be 14inch and this will be higher and lower by '01 inch for each 4 degrees. In the case of the aneroid no temperature correction is required. Should the height of barometer cistern, either mercurial or aneroid above zero of tide gauge be different from feet, it will read higher or lower by '01 inch for each 11 feet. The readings above are distinct in from those given in the daily weather report, to which different corrections have been applied.

H. A. ARMSTRONG,
Meteorologist, Bombay.

THE Chief of the Police at Copenhagen has procured some Airedale dogs from Major Richardson's kennels at Harrow. The animals, which are to accompany the Copenhagen police on night duty have been sent to the Danish capital.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS :—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth ? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other cause. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers[illegible]

THE CURSE OF MALARIA.

How it may be Removed.

"With the banishment of Malaria a new era will dawn in India's history."

Those words, which cast a lurid glow on the importance of the disease directly responsible for more invaliding and death than any other cause in India, were spoken, a short time ago, by a distinguished man. Before that can be achieved, however, much water will have flowed between the banks of the Ganges, and untold millions of lives will have been sacrificed to the ravages of that pernicious microbe, which plays such havoc with the red blood corpuscles, destroying them, and devouring their haemoglobin, while producing poisons which rack the limbs with pain, reduce physical and mental strength to a very low level, and set up changes which may lead to the disease of many more important organs.

Malaria is, however, too well known to every resident in the country to make it necessary to paint a picture of the suffering it induces.

What is necessary in the public interest is to point out clearly, simply, and directly how the disastrous effects of the disease in all their varied manifestations may be overcome, how the patient may recover his full health, strength, and vitality, and be protected against further attacks.

After quinine has done its work, the need is urgent for a reconstituent and revitalising preparation to restore the quality of the blood and conquer the general malnutrition of the body, which is the inevitable result of the destruction of its vital particles.

THE CURSE REMOVED.

Nothing, it has been proved times without number, has so potent an influence for good as Sanatogen, which is universally recognised as the greatest reconstituent preparation and most revitalising tonic-food science has yet discovered.

Composed of glycero-phosphate of sodium, the active principle of the nervous system, chemically combined with casein, the albuminous or body-building element of pure milk, Sanatogen is the most easily digested of all tonic-food substances. It is rapidly assimilated by the body, and immediately begins to nourish the muscles as well as the nervous system, which finds in the preparation the supply of its vital phosphorus in exactly the form in which it can be most easily made use of. In addition, it increases the number and quality of the red corpuscles to an amazing extent. It frequently increases them by half a million per cubic centimetre in a fortnight, putting up the haemoglobin at the rate of two per cent. per week.

The result is that the sufferer's wasted body fills out, his drawn, lined face gets young again, his dim eyes grow bright, and his prematurely grey hair resumes its normal tint, so that he seems to grow younger and younger until he becomes as well as he ever was before.

Children are likewise profoundly affected by Malaria, which retards their growth in a most marked manner. When, however, they take Sanatogen, they rapidly regain their lost weight, recover their health, and start growing again. Sanatogen's power in overcoming the disabilities produced by Malaria have been attested by a large number of doctors throughout the Empire, as well as by hundreds of laymen.

MEDICAL AND LAY EVIDENCE.

Among medical men, Dr. H. H. W. Hart, Hapur Remount Depot, Babugarh, United Provinces, India, writes : "I have much pleasure in certifying to the value of Sanatogen in cases of Malaria, Enteric Fever, Dysentry and other exhausting diseases. I have used it regularly now in my practice for the past two years, and in no single instance have I been disappointed with the results. I can honestly affirm that many of my worst cases owe their recovery to Sanatogen."

Mr. Thomas Lynn, Calcutta, writes: "I was a broken-down wreck of a man as far as health goes, and have been a martyr to Malaria for four years, becoming weaker and weaker with the natural run-down condition and its accompaniments, Brain-fag, Nervousness, and Dyspepsia. Two bottles of Sanatogen have made an extraordinary difference for the better—nay, for the best. I shall always highly recommend Sanatogen everywhere I go. You will readily understand what a boon such a renovator of life is to people out in the Tropics, who have the awful heat to fight against."

In addition to curing the after-effects of Malaria and thus putting the body in the best possible condition to withstand the diseases of the liver, kidneys, etc., which follow in its train, Sanatogen is the best known preventive of Malaria, as it maintains the body in the finest state of health, and, therefore, in the most advantageous position for throwing off the attacks of the Malarial germ.

An exceedingly interesting pamphlet, "The Englishman in India," which contains further information on this subject, and on others of vital importance to all residents in India, will be sent, free, on application to the Sanatogen Company (of London), Box 226, G.P.O., Bombay, mentioning the "Bombay Gazette."

Sanatogen may be obtained of all Chemists and Bazaars.

AN INDIAN'S EMIGRATION AGENCY.

Bristol Police Court, on March 16, Hakim Abdullah, forty-seven, was charged with obtaining various sums of money from intending emigrant in the West of England. Mr. Tyrrell, who prosecuted for the police, said it was alleged that the prisoner obtained money from various persons by the false pretence that he was in a position to send them to various parts of the world, especially Australia, where employment would be guaranteed them, the passage money being paid by the prospective employers, each of whom would be recouped the money so advanced by the fact that the person sent over would work for a proportionate period at a small rate of wages. The law did not allow persons to be sent out under such a contract with employers in Australia unless the approval of the Commonwealth had been obtained. The prisoner, who traded as Moody and Co., was probably unaware of that fact until on Jan. 25 he was informed of it by the Agent-General for Western Australia. The charges were brought as samples to show the system which had been carried on. The allegation was that while the prisoner practised as an Oriental phrenologist, character specialist, and health foot expert, he opened a fraudulent emigration agency. He inserted in newspapers advertisements which induced stupid people to pay him money in the belief that for £2 they would be able to go to Australia with employment assured to them. Between September and January he received about £220 from intending emigrants at Bristol. He had previously traded in various names as financial agent at Calcutta and as a herbal practitionerat Adelaide, and in the name of Edwards carried on a business exchange in London. Mr. Gelmore for the prisoner, said that a number of people who had perhaps a right to complain and others looted the prisoner's offices at Bristol destroying his furniture and books. He did not leave Bristol to avoid financial liability, but through bodily fear. Before going away he paid portions of money back to intending emigrants who had become impatient. He had every wish to pay the money back if he did not fulfil the contract, but he was powerless his books having been seized. The trouble was the result of the prisoners having entered into contracts before his emigration scheme was matured. It was his intention when he regained his liberty to repay all the money. The magistrates described the prisoner as a danger to society, and sentenced him to six months imprisonment.

FORTHCOMING MARRIAGES

A marriage has been arranged between Fitzroy Evelyn Coningham, Madras Police, eldest son of Major-General H. E. Coningham and Mrs. Coningham, of Bath, and Winifred Mary, youngest daughter of the late Mr. Lewis Moore, I. C. S.

A marriage is arranged, and will shortly take place, between Col. Welfrid Maileson, C. I. E., General Staff, India, and Mabel, daughter of the late Canon Black and Mrs. Black Rusthall, Kent, and granddaughter of the late Henrry Griffith, J. P., D. L., of Castle Neynoe, County Sligo, Ireland.

A marriage will take place on Thursday, May 11, ta Little Shelford, Cambridgeshire, between Harry Durance, eldest son of the late Hery Durance Cartwright, of Bombay, and Hermione L. F., only daughter of the Rev. A. C. and Mr. Jennings, of King's Stanley Rectory, Gloucestershire.

SPORTING NEWS.

HOCKEY.

Aga Khan Tournament—2nd Round.

ROYAL GARRISON ARTILLERY vs. CYCLISTS CO. (B.V.R.)

THE thousands of spectators who assembled on the Marine Lines Maidan, on Saturday evening, to witness this game were rewarded by a very keen and closely fought-out fight. Both teams displayed a great improvement on previous form, the Volunteers in particular. To class the hockey as first class would be, perhaps, too much ; but it was certainly the best played in Bombay this year, and claimed the attention of all present from start to finish.

The Cyclists were the first to attack and for about eight minutes they maintained a close pressure on the Gunners' lines. Slack play at half-back eventually let the Colaba team through, and they all but scored. The Volunteers got back, Spilling and Templeton playing finely, but this visit was but one of many which both teams made to each others' territory, fierce attack and desperate defence being the marked features. Each side was visited in turn, and some fine work was put in all-round, the players, almost without exception, contributing to the excellence of the struggle. On the whole, play was evenly balanced, the Gunners, if there was any difference, having slightly the advantage. For the Cyclists, Templeton, the George Brothers, Hildrith and Spilling, all played splendidly, while Anderson (in goal) Brooke, and, indeed all the forwards, of the Gunners were most in evidence. An exciting first half ended with no score.

The second period opened in lively fashion, both teams playing strenuously, and eliciting much cheering from the spectators. For the first fifteen minutes the exchanges were even, both teams being extended. Thereafter, the Gunners may be said to have had most of the game; but even then there was not much to choose. The Volunteers played the more scientific game, but their opponents' dash and vigour broke up their combination, and they also showed greater facility in changing from defence to attack. About five minutes from the finish, Brooke scored for the Gunners amidst terrific excitement, and after a fiercely fought last five the Gunners ran out the winners. During the game three goals, one by the Cyclists and two by the Gunners, were disallowed for "offside." The final score was :—

R. G. A.	1 Goal
Cyclists' Co. (B. V. R.)	Nil.

The teams were as follows :—

R. G. A.—Goal, Anderson; backs, Stewart and Perram; half-backs, Wordsworth, Hunt and O'Riley; forwards, Elliott, Fleming, Brooke, Turner and Wisden.

CYCLISTS' CO.—Goal, Brookes ; backs, W. George and N. George; half-backs, Hildreth, Ward and Maidment ; forwards, Templeton, Hyde, Spilling, Carey and Fido.

LUSITANIA vs. ALL BLACKS.

In the match which was to have been played between the Lusitanians and the All Blacks on the Gymkhana Ground, Bombay, on Saturday, the former team scored a walk-over, the All Blacks having scratched by telegram.

TO-DAY'S MATCHES.

Dorset Regiment vs. Durham L. I. at Marine Lines.

Bombay Educational Society O. B. vs. Pioneers at the Gymkhana.

Results to date :—

Parsi Pioneer "A"	Bye		Tr'm-w'y Co 3—2
Bombay Tramways Co.	"		
Rising Star	"		Grant Med. 2—0
Bombay Gymkhana	Grant Med. 2—0		
Grant Medical			
Wilson College	B.E.S. W.O.		R.G.A. 1—0
B. E. S. Old Boys			
Pioneers "A"	Pioneers 'A' 1—0		
Y. M. C. A.			
R. G. A. Bombay	R.G.A. 3—1		
Parsi Pioneers "A"			
Royal Warwicks	Cyclists 2—0		
B. V. R. Cyclists			
All Blacks	All Blacks 5—0		Lus. w.o.
Marine Wanderers			
Young Parsi H. C.	Lus. 6—1		
Lusitanians			
Durham Light Infty.	D.L.I. 7—0		
Pioneers "B"			
2nd Dorsets	Dors'ts, 1—0		
Elphinstone College Gym.			
Hornets Athletic Club	(bye)		Ches. Regt. 7—0
Cheshire Regt	"		
14th Hussars	"		Hus-s'rs 2—0
G. I. P. Railway	"		

YACHT RACING IN BOMBAY.

[BY SPEERSMAN.]

THE sailing on Saturday was again of an exciting order, and reefs were the order of the day in all classes. There was a fresh wind blowing from the start, and quite a heavy sea out at our old enemy South Karanja. In these days of strong winds, we have had our full share of accidents, and on Saturday Swallow was the victim. In rounding Tucker Beacon she got carried down on top of it, smashing one of her planks. This is bad luck for her new owner in his first race; and we heartily sympathise with him.

"A" CLASS HANDICAP RACE.—There were four starters in this race; Isca was down to start but she was ten seconds late in leaving the moorings and so did not sail the course. Eileen and Melody crossed the line together followed by Turquoise with Mahshuka some way behind. Eileen slowly began to draw ahead and had established a useful lead at Sunk Rock, she was well reefed down with two reefs in the mainsail and one in the foresail. A nasty gybe had to be negotiated at Sunk Rock and this well taken by all except Melody who not liking it went about, thus loosing some valuable seconds ; her crew apparently were not taking any risks. We cannot understand this as there was very little sea at Sunk Rock. Mahshuka caught Melody up here and they raced neck and neck to the next mark. At the Mark Buoy, Eileen was seen to be in difficulties, and she drifted for two minutes before her steersman regained control of her : however once under way again she shewed Turquoise her heels and had a lead of over four minutes at the Committee Vessel. On the run to South Karanja Eileen's spinnaker carried away and this gave the other boats a chance, however nothing daunted, the foresail was used as a spinnaker with the boat hook as the spinnaker boom, which was undoubtedly better than nothing. On the beat home from South Karanja there was much less wind, it having died down considerably. Eileen, however, could not establish enough lead to save her time on Turquoise or Melody. Mahshuka, not liking the heavy seas, gave up.

"B" CLASS HANDICAP RACE.—There were only two competitors in this race, Trixie and Lylie. Erin will not sail again as her owner has left for the better climate of Mahbleshwar, and Antelope has not yet recovered from her accident of last Saturday. Trixie found the weather rather too heavy for her liking and could not slip through it like Lylie. The latter boat was a usual very well sailed and securing the prize for the fourth time in succession. "B" Class owners should look to this.

TOMTIT CLASS RACE.—The weather was rather severe for this class on Saturday and only four started out of seven entries. All were well reefed down, and it was seen from the start that it was a fight between Clutha and Mavourneen. However Clutha obtained the victory by nearly four minutes. The course set included a lot of gybes, which must have severely strained some of the little boats; however they all came out of it very well with the exception of Swallow, who was disqualified for fouling Tucker Beacon.

The following races sailed on Saturday :—

"A" CLASS HANDICAP RACE.—Sailed at 3-20 p.m.

Names of Boats	Entered by	Time of Arrival. H. M. S	Corrected Time. H. M. S.
Eileen IV	E C Rorseli & J F Watson	5 37 4	2 17 4
Turquoise	I W Stokes & F J Preston	5 45 54	2 13 49
Melody	J R K Macbeth	5 55 13	2 15 10
Mahshuka	E P Cudlip	Gave up.	
Isca	Edgar Faulkner	do.	

Course : Special—From Committee Vessel—Sunk Rock Port—Mark Buoy Port—Committee Vessel—South Karanja Buoy Starboard—Committee Vessel = 13·18 miles. Wind N W Strength Fresh—1st Prize won by Turquoise and 2nd Prize won by Melody.

"B" CLASS HANDICAP RACE—Sailed at 3-25 p.m.

Names of Boats.	Entered by.	Time of Arrival. H. M. S.	Corrected Time. H. M. S
Trixie	Embarking Syndicate	5 42 31	2 8 37
Lylie	Donald Fraser	5 28 7	2 3 7

Course : Special—From Committee Vessel to Sunk Rock—South Karanja Buoy—North Karanja Buoy all to Port—Mark Buoy Starboard—Committee Vessel. = 10·80 miles. Wind N W Strength Fresh—1st Prize won by Lylie—Time-limit 1-2 hour after sunset.

TOMTIT CLASS RACE—Sailed at 3-30 p.m.

Names of Boats.	Entered by.	Time of Arrival. H. M. S.	Corrected Time. H. M. S
Coralie	Maj N Kirby, R E.	Did not start.	
Maud	Officers R E	5 49 51	2 19 51
Mavourneen	Newman Taylor	5 43 11	2 13 11
Clutha	J Welch	5 39 26	2 9 26
Valkyrie	R. Walker	Did not start.	
Curlew	Orr and Pilcher	do.	
Swallow	E Y Watson	Disqualified, Fouling a mark	

Course : Special—From Committee Vessel—Tucker Beacon Starboard—Middle Ground Buoy Port—Mark Buoy Starboard—Committee Vessel—Middle Ground Buoy—Mark boat with R flag at No. 1 Troopship Buoy —Committee Vessel all marks to Starboard. = 10·41 miles. Wind N. W. Strength Fresh—1st prize won by Clutha and 2nd prize won by Mavourneen. Time-limit—1-2 hour after sunset.

THE BAGHDAD RAILWAY.

Effect of the New Agreements.

THE "North-German Gazette" gives some account of the new agreements between the Turkish Government and the Baghdad Railway Company, which were signed on March 21, at Constantinople. There are three agreements. The first concerns the financing of the line as far as Baghdad; the second contains a concession for a branch from Osmanieh to Alexandretta; and the third contains a concession for the harbour of Alexandretta. The purpose of the agreements is said to be the placing of the construction of the line, which was already assured by the original concession, upon such a financial basis that its completion within a few years can be guaranteed by the company.

As to the first agreement, it is stated that the company, in lieu of its claim to the proceeds of the four per cent. Customs increase which is contemplated but hitherto has been vetoed by the Powers, receives securities which will enable it to build the line within five years after the plans have been approved. This is possible because the company is now enabled to begin construction from Baghdad as well as from the other end.

According to a Berlin message to the "Cologne Gazette" the company will receive for the 600 kilometres from El Helif to Baghdad three fresh "series" of bonds to the amount of 54,000,000 frs. The loans are covered by "special securities"—primarily the surplus of the revenue administered by the Dette Publique. It is remarked that this surplus already suffices for the service of the loans applied to the line from Bulgurlu to El Helif. The Turkish Government has further "recognised the claim of the Baghdad Railway Company upon the surplus of the tithes allotted for the kilometric guarantee of the Anatolian lines." These securities are described as an "adequate financial foundation" for the whole line fram Bulgurlu to Baghdad and it was in view of this fact that the Baghdad Railway Company was able to meet Turkish wishes and "release" the proceeds of the proposed Customs increase.

Concerning the second agreement it is merely stated that the branch from Osmanieh to Alexandretta will furnish the shortest route from Aleppo to the Mediterranean.

The third agreement is described as conceding to the Baghdad Railway Company the construction of the natural harbour of Alexandretta under the same conditions as those under which the part of Haidar Pasha, the starting point of the Anatolian Railway near Constantinople, was entrusted to the company.

THE GULF SECTION.

The "North-German Gazette" proceeds :—"With regard to the continuation of the line from Baghdad to the Persian Gulf, a detailed agreement has not yet been concluded. Upon the occasion however, of the conclusion of the other agreements the Baghdad Railway Company, as holder also of the concession for the Gulf section, has repeated to the Turkish Government with regard to this section the offer which it made in the year 1903 for the whole Baghdad line. Now, as then, this offer consists in the cession of the contsruction to a new company, in which, subject to respect for the rights of the old company, the Turkish Government and also the capital of other countries will be in a position to participate.

"In the year 1903 this offer was wrecked upon the refusal of English capital to participate in the whole line and on its claim to control the end section to the Gulf.

"Thanks to the conciliatory attitude "Entgegenkommen" of the German Baghdad Company, the Turkish Government is now given a fresh chance to approach English capital and to invite its co-operation—only, it is true, up to the amount of the German share. Should negotiations for this purpose come to grief, nothing will remain for the Baghdad Company but to undertake itself and alone the construction of the end section. The result of the negotiations to be opened by the Turkish Government can be awaited calmly.

"At any rate, the definite result of the present negotiations is the certain prospect that within a few years the great work of providing railway connection from Constantinople to Baghdad, the feasibility of which has been so often doubted, and in the way of which so many natural and artificial obstacles have been placed, will have become a fact.

"With proud joy we shall then be able to look upon a new monument of German work, German application and the stubborn German spirit of enterprise. It will minister to the welfare and prosperous development of great areas of Asia Minor and of the whole Turkish Empire."

THE ANGLO-TURKISH NEGOTIATIONS.

According to some German messages from Constantinople, the Turco-German negotiations during the last few days have been affected by claims on the part of the Baghdad Railway Company to supervise, as it were, the negotiations which the Porte is to conduct elsewhere concerning the last section. It can only be said that the terms of the German "renunciation" of the rights on the last section, in return for which it has received the two Alexandretta concessions, are by no means clear from what has been published. It is to be hoped that the German Press it not now going to be inspired to make fresh difficulties. The first Press utterances are not, however, encouraging.

AMAZING GRAND NATIONAL.

Four Horses Finish out of 26.

London, March 25.

The Grand National was run at Aintree yesterday in bright sunshine, which brought out an immense crowd. Lord and Lady Derby's party included Prince Arthur of Connaught, and others present were Lord and Lady Essex, Lord Sefton-Lord and Lady Dalmeny and Lord and Lady Worsley. Only four horses out of twenty-six finished the course. Glenside, a 20 to 1 chance, won and, the favourite Lutteur III., fell early.

THE LADIES' CORNER.

THE "DUTCH CAP" FORM OF HEADGEAR.

The little Dutch cap inspires some of the prettiest of the small hats for spring wear. It is not easy to get a real air of smartness into these, especially when black straw is chosen as the medium. Black straw is always handsome and suitable enough in theory, but in practice—except with a white or pale-coloured gown—it rarely sets a woman off to the best advantage, and is more than a little trying. There are colours which become one like "fard," as the French say, but black straw is not really advisable against the face, except in a few instances. Black velvet, on the other hand, is always successful, and makes a charming and becoming frame, and consequently it is employed to gave the situation in nine cases out of ten. One very original little hat, which was made of a soft straw which is flexible and unresisting to the touch—the French call it "English" straw—fits right on the back of the head like a Dutch cap, but is fashioned with a brim which rolls upwards and backwards, and is covered with black velvet Quaint and simple is the trimming chosen for it, which takes the form of a very large bunch of loops of black taffeta, which is fastened vertically to the back of the hat, standing rather high, and at the same time spreading out considerably. The brim makes a frame for the face all round, entirely hiding the hair, while it has the additional advantage of fitting so closely that it really requires no pins to keep it in place even in a March gale.

VELVET ANTENNÆ.

Another model made in the same straw and likewise in black has a somewhat high crown and a fairly wide brim, which is curved and bent upwards. This is lined with velvet leaving an edge of straw visible in front a little to the left, the brim being suddenly reduced in width and fastened back against the crown with a queer upstanding pair of antennæ made of black velvet, with a stem of the same. A narrow wisp of velvet is just twisted round the base of the crown as a finish to the scheme. This is the ideal hat for morning wear with a tailor-made gown when the wearer sets out on her shopping expeditiyn er for a brisk walk in the Bois. It would be equally smart with a bunch of plumes in place of the velvet antennæ—white for choice. On all these hats, if there is any ornamentation at all, it stands high, and if there is a bow it is of serious proportions, based on the proportions of the Alsatian coiffe.

THE STRAW NAPOLEON.

The straw Napoleon exist, but is less happy than the engaging little model in velvet, which had such success in the winter. Straw is at the best a little hard, and the shape does not lend itself to trimming so that few faces would be seen at their prettiest in this hat. We are very independent about our dress is alike on both sides lines this season. No established canons. We and few hats follow any turn up our brims as often as not on the right side now, as on the left, and we have a lace reserves on one side of our tailor-made coats and a flat silk lining on the other. And in the same way our corsages are made of one material on one shoulder and another on the opposite side, the effect being just as successful with this unsymmetrical arrangement as it was with the classic garments of other days.

FROCK FOR A DEBUTANTE.

A pretty frock for a young girl that is entirely "in the note" of the moment is as follows. It is carried out in natural coloured tussore, neatly fitting to the figure, and falling straight to the ground, while it is neithers narrow nor wide but just a graceful circumference. The corsage is fashioned of a handsome lace which provides a kind of bolero under the arm, and opens over a guimpe of embroidered tulle on which is applique in front a fine large motif of embroidery on linen in the same colour. It likewise forms the short sleeve that opens out a little at the elbow, while the lace front falls over the skirt front and back to form an apron set slightly full at the high waist line, but hanging free. This apron is quite short, not reaching nearly to the knees, while at the waist occurs a line of black velvet edged with cerise satin, on which is a row of little gold balls. There is something very youthful and very quaint about these two little aprons which hang in front and behind in an independent and jaunty style. Tussore will be used a great deal this season as usual for hot weather toilettes, as will its rival, the softer foulard, and both are introduced in the most exquisite of colours and gradations. The prettiest of all are the striped foulards and tussores, stripes having a place in the world of fashion just now which makes them far superior to spots from the point of view of the couturiere. Cherry and white striped materials of blue and white come first in favour.

ARRIVALS.

Per s. s. "Scindia," April 11.

The Anchor Line s. s. "Scindia" is due to arrive here about 9 a. m. to-morrow with the following passengers :—

Carter, Miss M C	Price, Lt V F
Davis, Lt H L	Stapledon, Lt C C
Huddleston, Lt E W	Tandy, Maj E A
Hughes-Hallett, Lt. B	Tandy, Mrs infant and ayah
Kidd, Mr T R	Whish, Lt E V
McCulloch, Lt S J	

DEPARTURES.

Per s. s. "City of Karachi," April 11.

The Ellerman Line steamer s. s. "City of Karachi" Commander D. Morrison will sail from No. 15 Victoria Dock to-morrow. The medical Inspection of passengers will take place at No. 15 Victoria Dock at 8 a m sharp. Native servants and Deck passengers should be at Prince's Dock New Disinfecting Station with their baggage and kit for disinfaction at 6 a. m. sharp where after they must proceed on board immediately :—

BOMBAY TO PORT SAID.—Watson, Mr Logie P

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES

Ambsbury, Mrs	The Begum of Mamdot and ayah
Bellingham, Mrs H M	Ogden, Mr William
Liakit Ali, Mr S	Roderkirchar, Mr
Lockwood, Mr H F and 2 infants	Teed, Major

KARACHI TO MARSEILLES—Griffiths, Mrs V M

BOMBAY TO LONDON VIA MARSEILLES

Carter, Col C H B	Palin, Major P H
Carroll, Mr D	Palin, Mrs P H and infnt.
Dann, Lt Col H C B	Roe, Mr E W Graham
De Paes Mr F A	Simmon, Mr F L
Hendrey, Mr W G	

KARACHI TO LONDON VIA MARSEILLES

Cochran Captain and Mrs, A C P	Mrs Palin's Nurse Price, Mr

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL

Alone, Miss S M	Montgomeric Mrs & infnt
Allin Mrs E	Pratt, Mr F
Balston Capt G R	Pratt, Mrs 3 children and infnt
Balston Mrs G R child, infnt and nurse	Robinson, Mr T H
Beezley, Mr W	Watson, Mrs L P and child
Blackwood, Mrs G Reilly	White, Mr H H
Davidson, Col J	White, Mrs child

BY THE WAY.

"ROMAN PALACES ONCE AND NOW."

The Roman palaces remain intact says Dr Muhling in his "Roman Palaces: Once and Now," but the demands of progress and of business have wrought wonderful changes in them. The Borghese Palace is now on art repository; a bank and the Austrian Embassy to the Quirinal share the Chigi Palace; a dry goods establishment occupies the ground floor of the Bonaparte Palace, and a moving picture show of the cheap kind is conducted in the Bernini Palace. A savings bank rents the Sciarra Colonna, a restaurant the Ruspoli, and what was once the Altieri Palace is now a row of small shops. A dealer in pictures has his sign on the Salviati Palace, and the Torlonia Palace has on one side of its portal a tourists ticket office and on the other the "Credito Italiano," "Palatial" business concerns all.

HOLYROOD.

This year Holyrood Palace will not be the scene of the social gatherings which are usually held during the General Assembly fortnight. The Lord High Commissioner on this occasion will not occupy the Palace, but will make his headquarters in one of the hotels of the city, where during the currency of the Assemblies, the Moderators of the Church of Scotland and the United Free Church will also be in residence. The change is, of course, due to the preparations which are being carried forward in anticipation of the visit of the King and Queen to the Scottish capital about 17th July. The alterations will not be completed by the time the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland meet, and on that account the place will not be available. The last occasion on which His Majesty's representative made his headquarters not at Holyrood but in a hotel, was in 1903. Hygienic reasons necessitated the change then, owing to the condition of the drains.

ENTENTE CORDIALE.

A message from Vernet les Bains states that the Abbey of St. Martin has been en fete. The occasion was a visit from Earl Roberts, who was accompanied by his daughter Lady Edwina, Mr. Rudyard Kipling, and other persons of distinction. A peal of bells welcomed the party, and the Bishop of Perpignan went specially to the Abbey to receive the visitors. Everyone seems to have been delighted, judging from the cordial sentiments expressed in the toasts at the luncheon by the Bishop and nield-Marshal, and the French papers see in this little function further evidence of the entente cordiale.

MIGHTY IN SOUP.

The return of "careme" revives the memory of Antoine Careme the famous chef who in 1815 presided over the kitchens of the Prince Regent of England, and was afterwards employed in the same capacity by the Czar Alexander I. His salary at that time (says the Paris correspondent of the "Caterer)" was almost a hundred pounds per month. Careme always contended that soup was the best appetiser and he left no fewer than 500 recipes for different kinds of potage. Every night before going to bed, Careme used to note down the dishes he had discovered during the day, and it used to be said that he found additional ones in his sleep. He had the look of a poet: under a dome-shaped forehead his fine eyes seemed lost in mystery. He also had a small mouth, an aristocratic nose and a well-shaped chin. Careme had a tender heart. In his memoirs we find a list, drawn up by his own hand, of the cooks who died during the Russian campaign.

A MODERN MIRACLE.

The good people of Cerreto Sannita are in a state of great excitement just now. Recently the coffin of Bishop Sodo, who died seventeen years ago was opened, and by some means not accounted for, the body has not yet shown any signs of decay. Professors of the University of Naples have examined it, and crowds of people visit the tomb. Soldiers have had to be called out to guard the remains, for the people look upon the incident as a miracle, and it is only the presence of the soldiery which prevents them from cutting away pieces of the coffin and carrying them off as fallsmanic relics.

CAMBRIDGE SCHOLARSHIPS.

Parents having sons going up to Cambridge, will be interested to know, according to the "University Correspondent" that a great combined entrance scholarship examination commences on December 5. On this occasion sixty-eight scholarships and a number of exhibitions at Pembroke (W. S. Hadley, M. A.) Gonville and Caius (The Master), Kings (W. H. Macaulay), Jesus (A. Gray). Christ's (Rev. J. W. Cartmell), St. John's (The Master), and Emmanuel (The Master) Colleges will be awarded at all seven colleges in classics, mathematics and natural science, at all but Pembroke in History, at all but Pembroke and Jesus in modern languages, and at Caius and St. John's in Hebrew. The names of the gentlemen who will supply information about the scholarships at each college are given above.

FROG AS BAROMETER.

A curious barometer used in Germany and Switzerland consists of a pan of water with a frog and a little step ladder in it. When the frog comes out of the water and sits on the steps it is said infallibly to indicate rain.

NATIONAL SOCIETY CENTENARY.

The National Society, at whose centenary meeting the Lord Mayor of London presided the other day owed its inception largely to the rival activities of two celebrated educationists, Dr. Andrew Bell and Joseph Lancaster. Bell, a clergyman of the Church of England, was for some years superintendent of the Male Orphan Asylum at Madras, and in the course of his duties there devised the method of instruction afterwards commonly termed the "Madras System." The principles of his system be explained in a pamphlet published on his return to England in 1797. This, however, attracted little attention, until a school conducted upon an adaptation and improvement of Bell's system was opened by Joseph Lancaster in Borough-road, Southwark. The success of Lancaster's venture, which was unsectarian and strongly supported by the Nonconformists, caused considerable alarm in the Established Church, and a movement was set on foot for the establishment of similar schools, wherein Church principles might be inculcated. Bell was appeal to, and under his direction the "National Society for Promoting the Education of the Poor in the Principles of the Established Church" was founded in 1811.

THE HEALTH EXHIBITION.

The International Health Exhibition isto be opened in Dresden on May 6, and promises to be the largest and most important of all the health exhibitions. Medical science has been preparing for the present exhibition for five years, and a great deal of material has been collected. This material will be divided into twelve groups dealing with the treatment of health from the historical and practical points of view. Thus, certain groups will deal with the effect of air, light, water, and soil on health. There will be models of the ideal house and hospital, and all the various cure resorts will vie with one another in showing the excellent arrangements which they make for dealing with their patients.

LEADENHALL-STREET.

Leadenhall-street, which is to be widened at great expense, possesses many literary and political association. On the south side, near the entrance to the market, stood "John Company's" East India House, where the two austere Mills and their intellectual antithesis, Charles Lamb, were clerks. In this street Gibbon's great-grandfather acquired part of the fortune that furnished the historian with leisure for his task, and Peter Motteux, the translator of "Don Quixote," kept a tea shop called the "Two Fans." Nos. 156 and 157 stand partly on the site where the little Midshipman in "Dombay and Son" used to hang out. It was at the house of Lord Mayor Allen, in Leadenhall-street, that General Monk dined on that fateful day of February 1660 when he finally broke with Parliament. At a vanished hostelry, called the King's Head, Sir John Fenwick and his friends met in the reign of William III. to plot for the restoration of the Old Pretender.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it "will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair" its original colours, without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere. Wholesale depot, 7, Farringdon Road, London, England.

SCIENTIFIC NOTES.

THE LATE FELIX PLATEAU.

The work of Professor Felix Plateau on the relations of insects and flowers has from time to time been alluded to inthe "Globe." In his lamented death on March 4, zoological science loses one of its most illustrious ornaments. Professor Plateau's work was monumental in character, and remarkable for its critical accuracy. In its exhaustive attention to minute detail; and general comprehensivnness, it may be compared with that of Darwin on cross-fertilisation, and that of Weismann on the transmission of acquired characters. As a result he reached the conclusion that colour does not play that important part in attracting insects to flowers usually attributed to it by modern naturalists. Or in his own words, that all flowers might be as green as their own leaves without at all lessening their chances of insect fertilisation.

CRITICISM OF HIS WORK.

Professor Plateau believed that while colour played a very subordinate part, insects were guided to flowers chiefly by their odours. His work aroused much adverse criticism, and his conclusions have been called in question by many distinguished naturalists. But it was characteristic of Professor Plateau, that such criticisms only led him to devise more exacting experiments by which his views could be further tested. M. Felix Plateau was Professor of Zoology in the University of Ghent, and had only recently retired from active work with the title of Professeur emerite in the same.

DR. WALLACE'S VIEWS.

It is interesting to find that Professor Plateau's conclusion as to the subordinate part played by the colour of flowers in attracting insects to them seems to be shared by Dr. A. R. Wallace, who. however, has reached it from general considerations rather than from detailed observations. In his latest work "The World of Life," the veteran discoverer of natural selection writes as follows: "H. Muller, in his 'Fertilisation of Flowers,' states that odour is pre-eminent in attracting insects to flowers, and, next to that, general conspicuousness rather than any special colour or form. And, by his detailed accounts of insects visiting flowers we find that almost all the commoner butterflies visit a great variety of honey-bearing flowers without much regard to colour, . . . so that we have no reason to impute to these insects anything more than the power to recognise, after experience, any conspicuous flowers that produce pleasant odours and, usually, accessible honey."

DO INSECTS DISTINGUISH COLOUR?

Special studies of the eyes of insects, in which Professor Plateau took a notable part, have led distinguished naturalists to question their power of distinguishing colour at all. Thus Dr. Wallace writes: "It is generally admitted that insects with compound eyes possess imperfect vision, . . . while there is no proof that they recognise what we term colour unless as a greater or less amount of light." And again, alluding to the theory that it is to insects that we owe the "floral beauty of the vegetable kingdom, through their refined perception of differences of form and colour," he says, "This seems to be a kind of reductio ad absurdum."

A DIVINITY IN NATURAL SELECTION.

To many readers Dr. Wallace's general conclusion, that in the "World of Life" there is a Divinity that shapes the ends of Nature, rough hew them as natural selection may, will appear the most interesting and important part of his fascinating book. The general idea is indicated in the subtitle, "A manifestation of creative power, directive mind, and ultimate purpose." Dr. Wallace argues that such things as the structure of a bird's feather, and the highly-elaborated wing-scales of the butterfly necessarily imply a Creative Power which so constituted matter as to render such things possible. And, further, that every step we term growth demands a directive mind. Finally the facts demand an ultimate purpose for the great world of life. Dr. Wallace dwell's on the [illegible] that naturalists like Haeckel who reject the idea of any divinity in nature have been obliged to hypothesis the cell soul or even the atomic soul, to account for the fact,

THE MAKING OF CAT-GUT.

There may be still some who, misled by the name think the domestic cat is sacrificed for the necessity of the fisherman. As a matter of fact, this substance, which combines in so remarkable a way the qualities of strength, lightness, and inconspicuousness, is made from the silkworm. And a note in a scientific periodical informs us that the chief seat of its manufacture is the island of Procida, in the Bay of Naples. Most of the silkworms used are reared near Torre Annunziata, at the foot of Vesuvius. When the caterpillars are about to spin they are killed and the silk glands are removed. These are pickled in some way, which is a trade secret, and drawn out into the familiar threads.

BIRD'S NEST ON SHEEP.

The remarkable sites sometimes chosen by birds for their nests are recorded from time to time. A robin builds in a watering-can, an old kettle, or on the book-shelf in a library. One of the most remarkable, perhaps, is that recently given in the "Emu," and apparently authentic. On November 10 last, a sheep was being shorn on the farm of Mr. A. Burger, Telanga, Australia. In its wool was found a starling's nest with one egg? A note in the "Field" adds that the nest of a small bird was once found in horse's tail in Cape Colony.

EXPLORING IN UNKNOWN SEAS.

Away to the south of Tasmania, the sea-floor is practically unexplored. The Admiralty charts simply show a blank sheet of water. Useful work on behalf of the Commonwealth and of interest to the shipping world generally, the "Herald" of Melbourne thinks, may be undertaken if the Federal Government decides to contribute to the coast of the Antarctic expedition of Dr. Mawson. The vessel to be used by Dr. Mawson and his comrades will probably steer a course almost due south from Tasmania. She will be traversing unknown waters. Fish are said to abound in the southern regions, and it is not improbable that the Federal fisheries investigation vessel will at some later period test the ground as to its suitability for trawling. Soundings taken by Dr. Mawson's vessel may show whether the depth is a practicable one to work at.

JOHN EVELYN'S "NEW STAR."

The "new star" lately discovered in the constellation of the Lizard by a North-country clergyman must pale its ineffectual fires before a celestial portent beheld by John Evelyn while journeying to "my Lord of Salisbury's Palace at Hatfield" on March 10, 1643. He was "amazed exceedingly" by a "shining cloud in the air, in shape resembling a sword, the point reaching to the north; it was as bright as the moon, the rest of the sky being very serene. It began about eleven at night, and vanished not till about one, being seen by all the South of England." This was probably a brilliant appearance of the aurora borealis, but naturally suggested some association with the Civil War.

A correspondent writes to the "Times":—"It is stated that Sir Edward Tennant has decided to take the title of Lord Glenconnar. This recalls the fact that the Tennant family were for generations associated with the farmstead of that name situated in the romantic glen of the Burwock Water; which was until quite recently farmed by a Tennant. John Tennant, one of the line, was a familiar friend of the father of Robert Burns and, indeed, of the poet himself, at whose baptism he was a witness, and it was a son-in-law of this Tennant—George Reid of Barquharie—who lent Burns the pony upon which he rode to his triumph in Edinburgh. It is from old Glenconar's fourth son, 'Webster Charlie,' that the new peer traces his descent. He founded the chemical works of St. Rollox, Glosgow, the success of which brought the Tennant family great wealth."

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This remarkable compound, the result of the latest developments and achievements of modern chemistry, pharmacology, and therapeutics, is without equal in all cases of defective nerve power, whether induced by worry, over-work, unhealthy climate, dissipation, excess, youthful imprudence, or other influences incidental to the wear and tear and haste or overstrain of modern life. Sleeplessness, tremblings, palpitation, nervous dyspepsia, low spirits, mental and bodily prostration, muscular and local weakness, general and nervous debility, faulty nutrition, premature decay or deficiency of the vital forces, impaired vitality, harassing dreams, night disturbances, sudden startings, dimness of sight, defective hearing, loss of memory, inability to perform the various duties of life, or to enjoy its pleasures, restlessness that can settle to nothing, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, painful periods, backache, bearing down sensations, nervous headache, wasting disease, night sweats, and all other phases of brain and nerve exhaustion, are successfully combated by this highly scientific preparation. Bracing up the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all weakening wasting discharges, involuntary losses, &c.; restores the failing energies, and imparts new life and vigour to what had so recently seemed worn out, "used up," and valueless.

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A City Constable

Nervous Depression, Lassitude, Rheumatism

From all lands, deputations come to study the *method* which has made the London Constable superior to all others. "The *method* by which I make myself *equal to my work*," says Constable Lawrence, "consists of taking Phosferine at intervals, as in this way I keep myself alert mentally and physically." Since taking Phosferine, Constable Lawrence can remain on "point" duty in all weathers, controlling the amazing volume of City traffic, without experiencing the terrible nerve strain and weariness which formerly distressed him. Even amongst men who excel, Constable Lawrence is known as an exceedingly capable officer, equal to any emergency, and he declares that Phosferine alone enables him to maintain himself in this fine condition.

Quite removed.

Constable Lawrence, 398, High Road, Tottenham, writes:—"Possibly there is not an occupation more nerve trying than that of a "point-duty" policeman, especially when the roads are slippery and the drivers have a difficulty in holding up their horses. Add to this, the skidding of motor omnibus and the dodging of taxi-cabs, &c., it will be seen that my duty is not a pleasant one. I am sure that no one would care to change places with us for more than a few minutes, for it would at once be felt that the dangers are too numerous to cope with. Policemen look big, strong men, but are just as likely to get run down in health as other men, and this is what happened to me sometime ago, when I suffered from headaches, nerve-depression, lassitude and rheumatic pains. After trying many remedies, I was recommended Phosferine, and can say that it is a wonderful renewer of health, and seems to put fresh life into one from the first dose. I am now quite myself again, and very thankful that Phosferine was brought to my notice."—March 5, 1910.

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and all disorders consequent upon a reduced state of the nervous system.

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HYDROCKLE in any form, acute, or chronic, Hernia, Elephantiasis and all sorts of rectum and scrotum diseases are cured by an Infallible, harmless and wonderful remedy consisting of 95 vegetable drugs and 105 vegetable oils.

BLEEDING AND BLIND PILES.—Fistula, Fissure of the anus, and all inflammatory complaints of the rectum, which cause much irritation, burning and pain, are thoroughly cured without the least pain or inconvenience to sufferers.

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SPERMATORHEA, STERLITY, and monthly disorders and other obstinate uterine diseases are permanently cured no matter how old the patient or disease may be.

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PATIENTS ARE NOT REQUIRED TO UNDERGO THE INCONVENIENCES AND DANGER OF OPERATIONS.

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For Billous complaints, Dyspepsia, &c., Pills for 15 days Rs. 5-8.
For Nasal Diseases, Smelling powder for 15 days, Rs. 5-8
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CERTIFICATE.

Dear Sir,—I have much pleasure to say that your Medicine effected me a perfect cure from hydrocele and piles from which I had been suffering for the last 12 years and my wife from the undue increase of fatness in body which she was suffering from for the same period.

I tried good many European and native Doctors but to no effect I have full confidence in your vegetable drugs and shall be most happy to recommend to my friends.

Yours faithfully—(Sd.) H. W. WILLIAMS.

Bombay, 14th February 1910.

CERTIFICATE.

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Yours faithfully,
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